









## AID FOR FARMER NOW LOOKED FOR IN FEDERAL UNIT

Research Bureau in Washington to Pass On to Co-operatives Results of Studies

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 10.—A prompt start on the Co-operative Marketing Division is being made by the Department of Agriculture, announcement being made of the organization in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with Chris L. Christensen as the head.

This is the total result of the agitation for farm legislation, the Fessenden bill providing for such a division, having passed in the final days after all efforts to put through the McNary-Haugen or any similar measure had failed.

The work in the Department of Agriculture will be chiefly of a research character, the result of the investigations being passed on to farmers' associations. No material aid will be given to the farmers, except by dissemination of information through agricultural colleges and the 12,000 co-operatives already in existence, according to the announcement.

What Program Includes  
The text of the announcement in part follows:

"The research, education and service work relating to co-operative marketing will be considerably enlarged under the provisions of the act. The department, through the new division, will now be able to give the same attention to the development of co-operative marketing among farmers as has been extended to problems of production."

"This will be done by the collection, study and dissemination of information regarding the co-operative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business technique and marketing methods developed by farmers' co-operative enterprises will be analyzed and studied. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful co-operative marketing associations will also be studied and set forth to serve as guide posts in the movement."

"Commodity co-operative marketing specialists familiar with the needs of co-operative organizations and with the research and service of the department will be employed. These specialists will form a special contact between 12,000 co-operatives and the department. They will assist in the dissemination of crop and market information, and in the price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analysis and explanation as are necessary to make this information of practical value to the co-operatives and their members."

"The act enables the department to co-operate with educational agencies. It is part of the plan, therefore, to assist agricultural colleges and co-operatives in making out a comprehensive educational program in co-operative marketing."

Mr. Jardine's Views  
"Such additional personnel as will be needed by the bureau in carrying out the plan of the new act will be selected in accordance with the requirements of the United States Civil Service Commission."

The confidence of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in the economic soundness of the co-operative movement and his desire for its extension were indicated by the statement that "The most encouraging feature of the co-operative movement during the last year or two has not been its actual expansion, although that has been large, but the evidence of stability and permanence that are now appearing."

The first phase of the co-operative movement, consolidation and strengthening of the positions it has gained, will be followed by an enlargement of the functions of the organizations, an increase in the volume of business and mapping out of a definite production and marketing problem, according to Mr. Jardine. In this latter development, he believes the new department bureau of Co-operative Marketing will be a clearing house, enabling co-operatives all over the country to know just what is being done in the various districts and commodity fields.

The relationship of the Government to the co-operative movement should be advisory rather than regulatory, Mr. Jardine believes. "Co-operative marketing is primarily a business and should be given the same freedom which is granted other business enterprises," he added.

## APARTMENT HOUSES AND HOTELS INCREASE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK—Apartment houses and hotels led in the volume of new construction projects proposed throughout the country in the past week, according to a survey report just made public by the McGraw-Hill publications. Special attention was called to this in view of reports from sections of the country showing a surplus of better class apartments, hotels and office space.

The total value of new construction projects of all classes announced during the week was placed at \$75,750,000, in comparison with \$76,450,000 in the preceding week, and \$68,950,000 two weeks ago. The value of groups was as follows:

Apartment houses and hotels, \$17,100,000; office buildings, hotels and warehouses, \$16,250,000; public works, including street improvements, \$15,500,000; railroad construction, \$10,500,000; schools, etc., \$5,200,000; industrial operations, \$5,250,000; municipal construction, \$3,250,000; and theaters, \$1,500,000.

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## RAIL LINK TO MEXICO NEARING COMPLETION

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (Special Correspondence)—Three thousand men are working on construction of the canyon section that will bring the rails of the Southern Pacific Railroad together over a mammoth steel bridge spanning the Salispuedes "barranca" late this year, according to reports from railroad officials.

Construction of 16 tunnels and seven bridges within 15 miles is engaging the final efforts to complete the Southern Pacific for direct train service from the Arizona border to Guadalajara, and thus accomplish the ambition of the late Edward E. Harriman, Guadalajara's Rotary Club will conduct a summer excursion "al fresco" over the Southern Pacific's stub line from this city to the canyon section, thence by muleback and flat cars to Tepic, capital of Nayarit.



When the New Delaware River Bridge, Connecting Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., Was Opened Recently More Than 250,000 Persons Marched Across While the Governors of Two States Made Addresses at the Two Terminals Commemorating the Opening of the Longest Suspension Bridge in the World. The Entire Population of Camden, Approximately 150,000, Can Stand on the Bridge at One Time. (Left) Rodzka, Designer of the Bridge, in a Speech Made at the Opening Ceremonies.

## Longest Span Links Two Cities



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## NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET IS FORMED

Gen. Carmona Is Premier and Minister of War

LISBON, Portugal, July 10 (AP)—A new Government is in power in Portugal, General Carmona, former Foreign Minister, and other former cabinet ministers having engineered a peaceful coup d'etat.

An official note given out by the new authorities says they assumed power with the support of the army and navy and "in the anxious hour, when the national prestige was being lowered."

The Government announces itself ready to carry out the program of last month's military rising and says that it will transform the régime hitherto controlled by a single political party into one where all Portuguese may live freely.

The new Government will revoke the decree relieving Portuguese ministers abroad of their posts.

Gen. Gomes da Costa, who assumed the rôle of dictator a few weeks ago, and who was relieved of his office by the coup, was offered the Presidency of the new Cabinet, but he declined.

General Carmona then declared himself Premier and Minister of War. The other members of the ministry are as follows:

Minister of Interior—Dr. Ribeiro Castanha.  
Minister of Finance—Gen. Sines de Cordes.  
Minister of Justice—Dr. Manuel Rodrigues.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues.  
Minister of Commerce—Col. Pasos Souza.  
Minister of Agriculture—Gen. Alves Pedrosa.  
Minister of Instruction—Col. Teixeira Botelho.  
Minister of Marine—Commander Jaime Afreixo.  
Minister of Colonies—Capt. Azeite Bello.

## Mill Runs 98 Years Without Any Strike

WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—The Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company has announced that it will dispose of stock to employees and has offered cumulative preferred shares at 100 to net 7 per cent to workers. The company has always been liberal to its operatives in the way of comfortable homes, with cheap rents, light and insurance, so that there has never been a strike in the mill since the organization of the company in 1838.

The company conducts mills here, at Reading, Pa., and it is reported, will open large plants in the South at Eddystone, a suburb of Chester, Pa.

## FIFTY-FIVE PADLOCKS ASKED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—In the sixth and largest padlocking campaign since Emory R. Buckner, United States Attorney for Southern New York, took office, serving of papers on 51 night clubs and four drug stores, for alleged prohibition violation, has just begun. Twenty-one of the clubs were in the theatrical district, twelve in upper Manhattan and 17 in the Greenwich Village and downtown business sections. Others were upstate inns and hotels.

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## If You Would Know About Dogs Send for Federal Bulletin 1491

It Will Tell You All About Airedales and Sheep Dogs and Such, But of the Friendly Wolf With a "Well-Oiled" Tail You'll Learn Nothing

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—The 7,000,000 dogs of the United States are divided into 60 classes, only 46 of which, however, are considered worthy of being mentioned and having their pictures printed in Farmers Bulletin No. 1491 published by the Department of Agriculture.

In vain one looks therein for the dog that he found waiting on his doorstep and which wagged a friendly, "Good morning." Where he had come from he could not tell. To what class he belonged, no one could say. There was something of the fox terrier about him, with an erect tail, but a second glance called up reminiscences of other breeds. He was nine-tenths friendliness. He swayed a bit when someone spoke harshly. He returned happily when a word of toleration was spoken. He lapped a dish of water with gentle gratitude and caught a piece of food joyously.

He accepted one so naturally that was embarrassing. Looking under "Lost" in the morning paper, the only dog under that heading was a "black and white bird dog." The little wail was black and white but he did not seem to be a bird dog, unless letting a sparrow hop quite close to him might entitle him so to be called. Nothing was said in the advertisement about Lost—a dog, very gentle, confiding, responsive, affectionate.

While close perusal of "Breeds of Dogs," put out by the Department of Agriculture, gave no clue to the origin of the stray, it does contain notes on breeds which are well defined and is of interest to owners of dogs from Airedales to whippets.

The Origin of the Airedale, as set forth in this authentic publication, is interesting. He originated in the valley of the River Aire in Yorkshire, Eng., from a cross of the old English terrier and the Otterhound. Crosses of the parent stock resulted in a new type, first known as Waterside terrier. Later, matings were made with individuals of the Irish terrier and pit bull terrier breeds, and there you have the Airedale, accounted fit to live in the White House by two Presidents.

The Chesapeake Bay dog is not very common, even in this region so close to the region with which its name is associated. It seems to have sprung from a pair of dogs taken from a sinking ship at sea by a Baltimore vessel, and in 1807 they soon acquired a great reputation as water dogs. They are probably unexcelled as retrievers, the Department of Agriculture states, are useful as a guard, companionable in nature and a one-man dog.

Offered President His Dog  
When Warren G. Harding was President, a little boy in New Jersey wrote him a letter about a wonderful dog that he had, a Chesapeake Bay dog, and, as he wanted to do something to show his admiration for the President he had decided to send him his dog, of which he sent a picture.

## WHITE STAR LINE SALE EXPECTED SOON

LIVERPOOL, Eng., July 10 (AP)—The sale of the White Star Line by the International Mercantile Marine to a British syndicate headed by Furness, Withy & Co. is expected to be closed soon.

P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, is expected to reach London next week. All details relative to money payments and other questions concerning the transfer have been arranged, and the papers are now awaiting final signature by Mr. Franklin and the representatives of the Furness, Withy Company, acting for the British interests.

The announcement that the United States Shipping Board is planning another effort to dispose of the Leviathan and other vessels is attracting much attention in the British press.

## WOMEN DISCUSS LEAGUE'S VALUE

International Organization for Peace and Freedom Continues Session in Ireland

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, July 10.—Complete elimination of militarism, armaments and all preparations for war were urged by the American delegates at the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom when Miss Jane Addams presided at the discussion on the next steps for world amity. They thought that every country should solemnly bind itself to settle every dispute by arbitration. Diverse views were expressed by the delegates on the League of Nations, Mrs. H. S. Swarick, Great Britain, declaring that England had killed the Geneva protocol, which made obligatory arbitration which was the only alternative to war. The League could however still be made effective by changes of government in those countries which were members.

The Czechoslovakian delegates thought that the League though insufficient had performed useful service. The Bulgarians suggested that the clauses in the treaty dealing with minorities should be put into force, while the German representatives wanted all colonies and colonial mandates given up, and mutual relations with colored people established on grounds of human equality and respect for the culture of so-called savages.

Mrs. Kingston struck an unexpected note by declaring that future peace greatly depended on the system of national education in all schools which would inspire desire for justice and beauty as the dominant factors in the life of nations. Libraries and rural clubs, she said, would help toward this end.

At a reception of the delegates by the Irish Women's Citizens Association it was stated that the desire was to arouse a healthy spirit of inquiry and induce Irish women to take their place in larger numbers in Parliament and public boards. Miss Addams, amid laughter, said she was sure the Irish people had a certain genius for political life, and Irish women would be as successful in public affairs as their countrywomen were in America.

Miss Martin, another American delegate, said it would be a step in the right direction if women obtained equal representation, as more women than men cared about peace. The reason there were so few women representatives in the United States, she said, "was due to timidity. Women's organizations, she said, were endorsing and campaigning for women in Congress. Miss Dora Lugano, Sweden, hoped that women would be non-partisan if they went into Parliament.

## GROSVENOR HOUSE RUMOR

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 10.—Grosvenor House, near Park Lane, the famous palace built for George III's younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester, is reported as due to a London syndicate for the erection of residential flats and stores. This house was purchased by the first Lord Leverhulme from the Duke of Westminster in 1924.

Municipal legislation limiting the height of new buildings is recommended by the committee, whose own idea of suitable maximum heights for buildings, it was learned unofficially, is nine and six stories for structures on the avenues and cross-town streets, respectively. These limits correspond approximately to those urged by Henry H. Curran, counsel of the City Club, in a recent address before the Junior Board of Trade and Transportation.

## JAPANESE STUDENTS ON GOODWILL TRIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The idea of American university students going abroad, especially to Europe, for a summer tour, is to have an Oriental counterpart.

One hundred Japanese students will reach Pacific coast cities this season for a brief sojourn as the first step in what its promoters expect to be an influence for mutual good will between the two countries. The program calls for an annual interchange of students, the Americans going to the Island Kingdom to gain clearer understanding of that country, and the Japanese coming to the United States for a like object.

GROUP TO STUDY ARMOID  
WILMINGTON, Del. (Special Correspondence)—A. G. Wilkinson, business administrator of the University of Delaware, accompanied by Prof. R. W. Kirkbride of the university, will sail from New York July 17 at the head of a group of 50 students for a year's study in the University of Paris and other institutions.

## "Batheteria" Open in New York Park

Novel Public Bath-House System Provides Trays for Checking Clothes

By Special Cable

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. (Special Correspondence)—Bathers at Kingsland Point Park, on the Hudson River near Tarrytown, stood in line for their swims when a novel system was put into trial operation over the holidays by the Westchester County Park Commission. Known as the "batheteria," it follows the plan of the cafeteria, the bather receiving a tray instead of a locker for his clothes. When he leaves the dressing-room he carries the tray to a counter where a clerk snaps a brass check into place on the edge of the tray, hands over a duplicate check with a wrist cord to the clothes' owner, and slides the tray into a numbered shelf compartment.

This is called the Kansas system, and according to Jay Downer, chief engineer of the Park Commission, was adopted after the commission's engineers and architects had studied bath-house operation both on the eastern seaboard and in the Great Lake cities of the middle West as far as Chicago and Milwaukee. It was installed after some improvements in planning and construction had been worked out.

The batheteria, of fireproof hollow tile, stone and steel construction and amply equipped with conveniences and shower baths, accommodates, it is claimed, a great many more persons than is possible in the old-style bathhouse.

## METHODISTS APPROVE NONCONFORMIST UNION

By Special Cable

NOTTINGHAM, Eng., July 10.—The United Methodist Conference by 265 to 14 votes approved the scheme for union with the Wesleyan, Methodist and Primitive Methodist churches. Opposition both to the main proposal and to the supplementary provisions, though strong, was proved confined to a small group of delegates. Only eight, for example, voted against the draft of the enabling bill.

The Rev. W. C. Jackson, representing Manchester, explained that this was to allow three streams of corporate church life to come together and flow in one common channel, all property to be brought into the new church.

## LABOR DISTURBANCE IN LORDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 10.—The Government has decided to oppose the Labor Party's motion on Monday for a select committee to investigate cabinet ministers' connections with business companies. A counter-attack in the meanwhile has been organized by 55 Conservative members of Parliament who have handed in a motion offering an apology to the House of Lords for the disturbance in that chamber on Thursday created by Labor members when attending to hear the royal assent to the mines bill to which they disapproved.

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## TANGIER ZONE INTERESTS ITALY

Kingdom Seeks Equal Share in Management—Willing to Sign Convention

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 10.—Italy has informed the British Government that it is willing to adhere to the Tangier convention, provided it is given an equal share in the management of the international zone with Great Britain, France and Spain, according to a statement published here.

Although it is understood the British Government is not averse to this being done, there is little expectation here that France and Spain will agree, particularly as Spain has just circulated its view in London and Paris that Tangier ought to be incorporated in the Spanish zone of Morocco—a course to which both England and France are strongly opposed.

Spain, however, has a strong argument in the shape of the right to impose customs duties on goods passing in and out of the Tangier zone, which gives it power to make or mar the prosperity of the Tangier entrepot trade, on which the town is entirely dependent. Recently Spain, taking advantage of this right, imposed prohibitive duties, and though it has been offered by England and France 25 per cent of the total customs tolls of Tangier as an inducement to abolish the present tariff, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed, it has so far refused to do so, despite circumstantial reports to the contrary.

In consequence of the divergent views of the capitals concerned, a certain liveliness over this question is expected in the diplomatic docket during the next few months, especially as the Italian grievance at being left outside the door by France, Great Britain and Spain in Tangier runs in double harness with a similar grievance against France being alone in Tunis.

## UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on June 30, made public today, aggregated 2,475,642 tons, a decrease of 176,000 tons compared with the end of the preceding month.

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18 N. Terrace Ave., and 11 Whitfield Ave. Newly decorated throughout. Shining large in all rooms. Centrally located. Large terrace. Stone walks to Amphitheater with lake view. The only cottage with absolutely pure drinking water in every room. Bathrooms on every floor and private baths. New sleeping porches. Electric lights. The Apartments address W. H. GIBBS, Prop., Chautauque, N. Y.

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## JUNE CONSTRUCTION AWARDS DECREASE IN NEW ENGLAND

Contracts Were 47 Per Cent for Residential Development.  
—Contemplated Building Reported Tops May Total  
—Industrial Activity Gains at Pittsburgh

A total of \$38,933,500 in building and engineering contracts was awarded in New England during June, 1926, according to statistics issued today through the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York City. This was a decline of 18 per cent, as compared with the figures for the previous month and a decrease of 9 per cent from those of the corresponding period of a year ago.

Of the amount expended in contracts during June, 1926, \$18,168,000, or 47 per cent, of all construction was for residential buildings, and \$6,175,400, or 16 per cent, for commercial development.

Approximately \$5,623,000, or 14 per cent, was expended for public works and utilities; \$3,274,500, or 8 per cent, for educational buildings; \$1,804,600, or 5 per cent, for hospitals and institutions; \$1,666,000, or 4 per cent, for industrial buildings, and \$1,175,000, or 3 per cent, for religious and memorial buildings.

The sum of \$210,413,500, which represents the total building and engineering expenditure in New England during the first six months of the year, shows a decline of only 1 per cent from figures of the corresponding period in 1925.

**Industrial Development**  
Projects of contemplated construction in New England were reported in June to the amount of \$51,013,900. This exceeded the amount reported in May, 1926, by 4 per cent. This is also an increase of 21 per cent over the prospective building and engineering in the New England States during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Increased activity in industrial development in and near Pittsburgh was accounted for as the possible reason why the general decline in building activities in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains was no greater than 1 per cent in June, as compared with the expenditures for the previous month and of 2 per cent over the same period of 1925.

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rockies, which represented 91 per cent of the total building expenditures of the United States, amounted to \$547,792,400 during June, 1926. New construction started during the first half of 1926 in the 37 states east of the Rockies reached a total of \$3,312,158,500, as compared with \$2,748,694,500 in the corresponding period of 1925.

**New Construction Record**  
This year's expenditures represent an increase of more than \$1,000,000, or 13 per cent. The figures for the first half of the present year establish a new high mark for building awards over a similar period in the 37 states east of the Rockies.

The sum of \$237,724,900 which was expended for residential building, represents 43 per cent of the total construction for the month. Public works and utilities projects were second, with a total sum awarded of \$98,200,200, or 18 per cent; \$67,960,200, or 12 per cent, for commercial construction; \$54,514,700, or 10 per cent, for industrial buildings; \$40,753,400, or 7 per cent, for educational buildings; and \$1,038,600, or 2 per cent, for amusement and recreational projects.

Contemplated construction for the 27 eastern states amounted to \$26,780,000 for the first half of 1926, being 2 per cent above the amount reported in May, 1926, and 2 per cent increase, as compared with the amount reported for the corresponding period in 1925.

Eighteen members of the Charles E. Howe Company, suburban realtors, are the guests of Charles E. Howe, president of the company, and Frank M. Wilderm, treasurer, on an extended automobile tour in Maine. The men, who represent a portion of the sales division of the Charles E. Howe Company, were the winners of a contest conducted by Mr. Howe which ended on June 26.

Tennis, golf, swimming and other outdoor vacation sports will be participated in during the trip. The members of the company who are making the trip are:

F. A. Deane, of Watertown, J. A. Murphy of Boston, B. H. Gordon of Medford, A. S. Bull of Billerica, P. U. McGregor of Boston, H. C. Merrill of Arlington, H. O. Lowell of Medford, F. M. Nadeau of Brookline, E. M. Peterson of Newton, R. W. Thayer of Mattick, P. L. Crabtree of Somerville, N. M. Elk of Brookline, G. W. Lovett of Arlington, D. J. LeHand of Watertown, J. J. Burich of Lexington, and R. E. Garrity of Belmont.

Building expenditures made in New England during the week ended July 6, 1926, as compared with figures for the corresponding period of last year, show a decline of more than \$1,000,000. Contracts awarded in New England for the last week amounted to \$6,221,500, as compared with \$7,613,000 for the same period of a year ago. There has been a steady decline in building and engineering awards in New England during the last few weeks but last week's decline has not been so rapid as that shown earlier in the season.

Figures of building and engineering expenditures for the corresponding weeks during the past 25 years follow:

1925	\$6,221,500	1921	\$2,487,000
1924	7,613,000	1920	2,387,000
1923	6,471,200	1919	2,515,000
1922	6,941,200	1918	2,524,000
1921	4,307,000	1917	2,136,000
1920	1,570,000	1916	2,050,000
1919	1,061,000	1915	1,948,000
1918	6,602,000	1914	2,585,000
1917	2,248,000	1913	2,711,000
1916	2,337,000	1912	1,848,000
1915	2,251,000	1911	2,627,000
1914	4,677,000	1910	1,385,000
1913	2,415,000	1909	1,346,000

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., report these transfers:

Final papers have gone to record whereby property in West Newton Square directly opposite City Hall has been conveyed by the Players Hall Company to the Stuart Marshall Realty Trust. The property comprises 11,000 square feet of land together

with a building with stores and offices. The Players Hall entire property is valued at \$100,000 and it is the purpose of the new owners to improve the same by the erection of a two-story building to be comprised of stores and offices.

Catherine Prince has sold to Clarence L. Coomman a two-family house at 275 Lowell Avenue, Newtonville, together with two-car garage and 11,500 feet of land, valued at \$18,500.

W. H. Ballard Company reports these sales:

R. C. Isham has taken a lease of the store at 110 Brookline Avenue from Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation.

Harry Leshner Creamery Company has leased the entire building 58 Fulton Street from Mary E. Ferry.

C. W. Whittier & Bro. report these leases:

The Trustees of the High Street Trust have leased offices to the Standard Electric Time Company at 10 High Street for a term of years.

William Crane has leased to E. P. Winward & Sons the building at 28 Franklin Street, Cambridge, for a term of years.

The National Shawmut Bank has leased from J. Murray Howe & Co., Trustees, the store at 235 Tremont Street, running through to 102 Stuart Street. These premises will be used as a branch bank and called the Stuart-Tremont Street Office.

Charles W. Rowell has leased the store and basement numbered 93 Causeway Street to Joseph De Benedictis et al for a long term of years.

The Six Little Tailors have leased for a term of years their store at 264 Washington Street, to the Boston Publishing Company, C. W. Whittier & Bro. and John L. Taylor were the brokers in this transaction.

Norman Beach Smith et al have leased the store at 68 Brookline Avenue, to the Hassler New England Land Company, C. W. Whittier & Bro. and William Pease O'Brien, brokers.

**Good Times Ahead for Boy Scouts;  
New Camp Ready for Dedication**

**Beautiful Tract of 130 Acres on Morey's Pond Near  
Plymouth Will Be Opened Tomorrow With Special Ceremonies—Historic Indian Ground**

Camp Child, the Boy Scout Camp under the direction of Old Colony Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, is to be dedicated with special ceremonies tomorrow at 4 p. m. Located on Morey's Pond, 10 miles south of Plymouth, the camp opened last Tuesday and will remain open until Aug. 15. It is named in honor of Harrison H. Child, president of the council, under whose leadership the camp was established. The dedication will be marked by hoisting of the colors by several Eagle Scouts, a salute of 21 guns, pledge to the flag and the oath of allegiance.

Others participating in the exercises will be the Rev. William Foxboro, the Rev. Harry Grimes of Braintree, the Rev. Hartley L. White of Braintree and Mr. Child. The camp site contains about 130 acres of woodland practically surrounding Morey's Pond, a beautiful, undeveloped body of water which offers opportunity for boating, bathing, fishing and all kinds of water sports. It is but a mile from Cape Cod Bay, and one mile from the State Highway. The towns of Norfolk County, covered by the council, are raising by subscription the \$15,000 necessary to pay for the camp site and equipment. It is planned to keep the place heavily forested. Already 2000 pine trees have been set out and

**HOUSEBOAT PROVIDED  
FOR WORK AMONG INDIANS**

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10 (AP)—The Rev. and Mrs. F. A. Stahl, with their little South American Indian Princess, Chave Mariano, who have been attending the Seventh Day Adventist camp meeting at South Lancaster, will return to the Amazon Valley shortly to resume their work, under very different conditions than in previous years, when they were forced often to live in grass huts.

"I am greatly rejoiced," said Dr. Stahl, whose work among the Inca Indians around Lake Titicaca has been considered a romance of modern foreign missions, "because the houseboat for which we were praying, and upon which we hope to live while working among the Indians at the head waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, has been provided by Mrs. H. H. Votaw, who formerly did missionary service in Burma."

**RODEO OPPOSITION  
VOICED IN ONTARIO**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO—The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is to protest against rodeos wherever they are scheduled to be shown in Canada, says a letter received by Mrs. Charlotte L. Hunt, a founder of the anti-rodeo league here, from James MacNab Wilson, general manager of the Canadian group which has headquarters in Toronto and affiliated societies in 34 other cities of the Dominion.

The Chicago Committee had forwarded to the Ontario society a set of leaflets and other printed matter detailing some cruelties of rodeo and the Canadian group, of which the president is the Rev. James F. Sweeney, Lord Bishop of Toronto, at once sent a letter to each of its affiliated societies asking them to protest against the stamped and rodeo wherever it is to be shown in Canada.

**TEACHERS OF ENGLAND  
IN EXCHANGE VISIT**

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO—As a contribution in promoting better understanding between Nations through education, the English Speaking Union of the United States is to be host to four English teachers who are to visit Chicago Aug. 11 to 14.

This was announced here by the Chicago branch of the union. Allen B. Pond, architect and civic worker, is chairman of the local committee that is arranging a program for the teachers. Each is a specialist in some branch of education, it was stated.

## Boy Scouts Will Open New Camp by Planting Pine Trees



Massachusetts Adds Another Boy Scout Camp With the Opening of Camp Child Tomorrow Under the Direction of the Old Colony Council.  
The Upper Left Picture Shows a Row of Tents.  
At the Right is a Scout-Sherman Tree-Planting a Pine Tree and the Lower Picture Shows the Administration Building and a Group of Scouts Ready for Inspection.

## Lawless Motor Trap Operators Are Assailed

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO—Lawlessness in speed law enforcement in certain villages and cities surrounding Chicago is being repudiated and cleaned out in a number of instances by civic bodies and business men of the localities complained of. It is stated by Joseph H. Braun, attorney for the Chicago Motor Club, who is leading a county campaign against illegal and brutal operation of speed traps.

"In three cities," said Mr. Braun, "the better element has come forward since the campaign started to help clean up conditions, and that is the result we most hoped for."

"These places have been preying upon Chicago motorists, in a manner not to enforce the law, not to reduce risks and improve traffic conditions, but for revenue only. In many cases we believe that it is the personal revenue of the operators of the speed traps. We want to find out what becomes of the money taken in fines, often ranging from \$150 to \$200 in single cases, and if we find the village treasury did not get every cent of it, we will make trouble."

The office of Robert E. Crowe, State's Attorney of Cook County, has taken up the campaign and ordered the police chiefs of each of the communities in question to submit their arrest books for examination. Oscar E. Carlstrom, Attorney-General for Illinois, also is taking a hand.

**MOUNTAINEERS OPEN  
NEW FOREST THEATER**

TACOMA, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Giant moss-covered cedars and tall ferns formed the natural setting for "Rainald, the Red Wolf," a twelfth-century play, which was presented when the forest theater of the Mountaineers of Washington was formally dedicated by Prof. Edmund S. Meany of the University of Washington.

Approximately 300 members of the state organization, which sponsors weekly hikes, formed the audience gathered from Puget Sound cities, while 50 persons acted the play. This outdoor theater is near Lake Kittling, in the midst of the rhododendron country.

Sixty acres are held by the Mountaineers, where they have built a cabin for summer festivities, surrounded by rustic cottages put up by individual members. For three years the group has presented an outdoor play near their cabin during the season of the rhododendron, the Washington State flower.

**COHASSET CARILLON  
CONCERT ANNOUNCED**

Kamel Lefevre will give a recital on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, tomorrow afternoon, from 3 to 4 o'clock. His program will be as follows:

Tempo di Gavotta, double di tempo, de Fesh; Nursery Rhymes: (a) "Ding Dong Bell," (b) "Little Jack Horner," Christmas Songs: (a) "Stille Nacht," (b) "Adeste Fideles," Rondo Allegro, Peichler; "My Old Kentucky Home," Foster; "G'Heralde," Koechert; "Love's Old Sweet Song," Moeck; "Flemish Lion," Mily.

**ROAD TO CROSS LAVA FLOW  
HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—**Work of constructing a road across the lava flow, which destroyed 1000 yards of government highway at Hoopuloa, is awaiting the cooling of the mass, it was stated by Samuel M. Spencer, chairman of the county board of supervisors. The county faces a difficult task in rebuilding this section, since the lava is piled up to a depth of 40 or 50 feet in places. Hot-hot lava is still found a few feet under the surface. A temporary way will have to be constructed, since paving cannot be put in for several months, it is believed.

## POWER GROUP JOINS STRIKE

Interborough Lines Relying on Minimum Force for Electrical Supply

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, July 10—A group of power house workers in the employ of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, estimated variously at from 94 to 235 men, have put their lot in with the striking motormen and switchmen, and as a result New York City is relying on a minimum force in the power plants of the Interborough to supply current for the operation of both underground and elevated trains.

After conferences which lasted all one day, a group of powerhouse workers of the Interborough decided that they would support the strike, whereupon the Interborough ordered them locked out, asserting that the action by the company was in the nature of a safeguard against possible sabotage.

Experts of the New York State Transit Commission estimated that as a result of the powerhouse men joining the strike movement, Interborough electrical power for the operation of trains was only 50 per cent of normal this morning.

**Service Holds Steady**  
Notwithstanding the increased handicap, a check by the commission's experts during the three rush hours showed that the company had managed to operate eight more trains on the West Side Line than during the similar period the day previous, making the service 88 trains instead of the normal 140, while on the East Side Line the gain was reported to be 14 trains. The elevated lines of the Interborough company were said to have shown no change.

Leaders of the strike are discussing the possibility of entering their organization into the American Federation of Labor by joining its affiliated group, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers. Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark and Joseph A. Phelan, leaders of the Consolidated, and James F. Walsh, John J. Smith and Harry Rath, leaders of the power workers who joined them, discussed with Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the Federation, and James H. Coleman, general organizer for the Amalgamated, the terms upon

which the Amalgamated would consider the new union's membership. **Federation's Attitude**

The way is open for them to join, according to Mr. Frayne, if they wish to accept the leadership of the Amalgamated. While the federation has not indicated its position in the present strike, Mr. Frayne said its stand in general was against company unions and the present strike was said by its leaders at the beginning to be partly an effort to organize a union independent of the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees, a company union.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and official spokesman in the present strike, minimized the importance of the loss of power workers, declaring that the number of men remaining on duty would enable the company to supply all the power needed while new men were being trained. The key men, he said, were the minor officials who had never become associated with the union, and these could practically operate the stations alone until new employees could receive the training required.

The District Attorney's office has announced that prosecution of the Interborough would be started on the charge of violating Section 63 of the Railroad Law of the State, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500 for operating trains with unskilled motormen.

This move grew out of a smash at South Ferry Thursday night when the train was derailed. The Transit Commission reported that the motorman had never operated an electric train before the strike.

The Transit Commission declined to undertake a general survey to see how many inexperienced men were being employed on the ground that there seemed to be no authority for such an inquiry except in specific cases where inexperience was shown.

**CHICAGO ELKS PLAN  
ELABORATE MEMORIAL**

CHICAGO (AP)—One of the most pretentious memorials ever built, the \$3,000,000 Elks Memorial Headquarters, will be dedicated at the Elks' annual convention July 14.

In memory of the 1500 Elks who gave their lives in the World War, and the 70,000 who entered the conflict, the building will also serve as the permanent national headquarters. The main section is circular, with a flat, dome-like roof surrounded by a colonnade 44 feet high, which rests upon a sculptured frieze. Another massive frieze surmounts the columns. Two small square wings at either end of the memorial will house the executive and editorial staff. The structure, situated on the rim of Lincoln Park, facing Lake Michigan, is of Indiana limestone.

**CITIZENSHIP CLASS  
LISTS 29 COUNTRIES**

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—One hundred and eighty-two residents of Pasadena, representing 29 foreign countries, received certificates at the annual commencement exercises held by the Citizenship Class conducted under the auspices of the Pasadena Americanization Committee.

Certificates from such a class are required before citizenship papers are granted and the special class offered by Pasadena's school and municipal authorities serves as an aid in naturalization of foreign-born residents. Ninety-seven women and 85 men received certificates.

**R.H. White Co.**  
TELEPHONE HANCOCK 4100—BOSTON

**White Washable  
French Doeskin  
Gloves for Women**

Parisians, noted for their beautiful hands, are careful to keep the texture of the skin fine and soft, and the color white, by wearing such cool, comfortable, light weight gloves that there is no temptation to take them off in hot weather.

Practically the only gloves one needs for all Summer occasions.

1-Clasp, \$2.25 Slip-Ons, \$3.00

STREET FLOOR

## INCREASING TOURIST TRAVEL THROUGH BOSTON IS REPORTED

Commerce Chamber's Information Booth Finds 50 Per Cent of Inquirers Seek Route to Canada—Bostonians Ask Way Around City

One source of increased traffic in the city of Boston is the enlarged tourist influx, and figures compiled by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from the activities of its tourist information booth on Commonwealth Avenue, at Charlesgate West, indicate a substantial increase in tourist traffic over last year. More than 5800 individuals from 42 states and 11 countries applied at the booth during the month of June for information, maps, routes, data as to points of historic interest, and similar assistance.

Free service of the booth was taken advantage of by 1344 pleasure vehicles in June, Massachusetts leading with 541; New York having 182; Pennsylvania, 58; Illinois, 52; Connecticut, 48; Colorado, Ohio and Rhode Island, 35 each and the remainder scattered over the other 34 states. Past records of the bureau show that tourist traffic reaches a peak during the last week of July and the first week in August, although both these months are big touring months.

**Fifty Per Cent Going to Canada**  
Fifty per cent of the tourists seeking information at the chamber's

**ROOSEVELT CLUB  
AGAIN IN FOLD**

(Continued from Page 1)  
sachusetts postmasters at Salem Wil-

lows, and follow appear in the expected to be John H. Bartlett, former Governor of New Hampshire, now first assistant Postmaster-General.

**To Speak to Women**  
On Saturday, July 17, Senator Butler will meet the various women's Republican organizations of Norfolk County, as guests of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird at the Bird estate in East Walpole.

The annual outing of the Essex Club is generally regarded as of considerable importance and it is recalled that President Coolidge was a guest last year. Mr. Prince has also been invited as his guests for the event this year George M. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and state and local officials. Towns officers from Hamilton, Wenham, Essex, Manchester, and Beverly, in all of which places the 1000-acre Prince estate is located, will be present.

Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana, a summer resident of the North Shore, has been invited, and it is hoped that he will attend.

Plans in Essex County are in the making for the joint outing of Republican men and women in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth congressional districts, and this will probably be held at the Topsfield Fair Grounds on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 22, the week after the state primary, when all the nominated candidates and the campaign issues of both major political parties will be known.

**Other Events Transpiring**  
Further announcements of political importance in New England are expected next week, and the Republican State Committee is busily engaged on plans for its three great meetings of the summer, to be held at Worcester, Springfield, and Northampton, respectively.

Democratic plans are not so definitely made. Since the discussion of announcement of the candidacy of David I. Walsh for the United States Senate which he carried on with Charles M. McGuire, chairman of the state committee, little of harmony has been apparent in Democratic ranks, and plans have apparently been in abeyance. Mr. Walsh has been addressing small groups throughout the State.

**STANFORD LAW SCHOOL  
TO HAVE NEW BUILDING**

STANFORD UNIVERSITY (Special Correspondence)—Plans have been prepared for a \$500,000 modern Law Building, which would be situated west of the main University Library and form a part of the new quadrangle which is being developed, Dean Marion R. Kirkwood has announced.

This building has been designed to meet needs for many academic generations to come. The school has a resident faculty of nine men devoting full time to legal instruction. It is said to be the only law school west of Pennsylvania requiring an A. B. degree for admission.

**Monday Sale of Monday  
Beautiful Dresses!**

—including 200 Wash Silks  
At a Tremendous Concession  
for Quick Turnover!

**Meyer Jonasson & Co.**  
Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

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Beautiful Dresses!

—including 200 Wash Silks  
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## NARCOTIC BOARD SEEKS MILLIONS TO COMBAT DRUG

Permanent Organization Is Formed and Five-Year Program Is Adopted

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10 (Special).—A permanent international organization to combat the spread of narcotic drug addiction, with William B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois, as president, has been effected by the World Conference on Narcotic Education in session here.

The conference has accepted a constitution and a five-year program adopted in Washington by an agenda council, of which Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, was president. It has been decided that headquarters shall be established in the United States, that the organization shall function through elected officers, a board of governors, an executive committee, a board of trustees, and a permanent secretariat; that it shall hold a session every year; that it shall raise a million dollars as a permanent endowment to support activities of the conference.

**Offer to Finance First Year.** Richmond P. Hobson, secretary-general of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, announced that he had been authorized by the International Narcotic Education Association to offer to finance the first year of the organization's central secretariat for one year, until the body "gets on its feet," and the various standing committees begin to function properly and effectively.

We aim to combat the evil of ignorance with truth," Mr. Hobson said. "The integrity of society itself is menaced through ignorance and unconcern in this drug situation. Some 500 or 600 committees are working at present upon the revision of the educational textbooks of the United States, and it is the special purpose and opportunity of this new organized body to see that these textbooks incorporate reasonable measures for the dissemination of knowledge of narcotics and their exceedingly harmful nature. Truth only can dispel the morbid associations of the body social."

"The recent narcotic wave that has been erroneously credited to prohibition has very definitely been traced to heroin, the newest and most powerful of narcotics. Statistics show that from 1917 to 1925 the number of violations mounted from 1000 to 10,000. With this 1000 per cent increase in the last nine years in view no one can gainsay the immediate importance of rigid drug control."

### Noted Men to Serve

As a result of the elections the vice-presidents who will serve with Mr. McKinley are Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut; Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio; Richmond Pearson Hobson of Los Angeles, will be secretary-general and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, Washington, director. Discussing the set-up of the four groups of standing committees on organization, collection of narcotic data, preparation of the data for dissemination and relationship with other organizations for putting out propaganda through the school, books, films, radio, newspapers and religious, civic, educational and social organizations, Dr. Owens voiced the sentiments of the delegates, saying:

"The testimony at these sessions and the documents produced should be proof to the world that the spread of narcotic drug addiction is a menace so grave as to challenge the immediate attention of the nations."

"The admission of our leading criminologists that there are nearly 1,000,000 addicts in the United States; that upward to 50 per cent of our finger-printed criminals are addicts; that American school boys and girls are becoming drug addicts in alarming numbers; that these conditions exist in varying degrees among the large civilized nations—all these facts lead us to believe that we shall be able to enlist the sympathies and draft the support of all the world in what we have undertaken."

"Our chief aim shall be educational. We have to do what has not heretofore been done—to produce and accumulate all obtainable scientific data concerning narcotic drugs and their effects upon humans, and to place this information before school children through their textbooks and their teachers."

Announcement of the formation of the Cuban Anti-Narcotic League was made by Dr. Miguel A. Branyer of the Department of Public Health, Havana. Speaking as secretary of the Cuban group, Dr. Branyer said:

"I hereby convey the cordial greetings of that institution to all other similar organizations, both official and unofficial, American and foreign, and at the same time I ask of them the establishment of mutual relations on behalf of the more successful pursuit of the ideals upheld by all in an identical manner."

"In our police line-up in New York City each day, more than 60 per cent of the criminals prove to be drug addicts, and most of them youths, boys and girls, with the average age rapidly becoming lower," said Frederick Wallis, commissioner of correction of New York City. "Our police work is concerned only with drug addicts who become criminals. But we cannot reach the upper strata of society, to the addicts who have not yet become criminals. I am convinced we should find thousands of them."

Mr. Wallis said that on his last inspection of Ryker's Island, the concentration prison for New York City's addicts convicted of criminal offenses, he found a group of young men who had been imprisoned at their own request. He found that one youth had come to the island four times in vain attempts to slough off the drug habit; another had gone seven times, and he found a woman who had served 43 sentences, ranging from two days to three years, as a criminal addict.

"Our criminal addicts come from the congested section of the me-

ropolis," Mr. Wallis continued. "The two greatest problems before the United States today are immigration and the 'dope' evil, and both are importations which must be tackled at the point of origin, abroad. Thus the problem of drug addiction in the United States becomes a problem which all nations must help solve. No one nation can save itself from the menace of narcotic drugs."

"Governments and states must undertake to control the production and distribution of drugs. Our states must provide compulsory education on the evils of drugs. None, except possibly those having a mercenary interest in the drug traffic should object to having the facts about drugs told to school children simply, straightforwardly and without sensationalism."

Dr. Tsung Ming Tu, professor of pharmacology at the Japanese Government's Research Institute at Taipeh, Formosa, and a student at Johns Hopkins Medical School at Baltimore submitted statistics in support of a statement that his government had brought the opium problem under control in Formosa. According to his figures, the number of opium smokers on the island, which increased from 50,597 in 1897 to 159,000 in 1901, representing 4.5 per cent of the population, had been decreased to 36,627, or 1 per cent of the population, in 1924.

### Prominent Educators



Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey (Photo by Hart, Los Angeles), Superintendent of Los Angeles Schools, who is a member of the Scripps College Board of Trustees, and Dean Ernest J. Jaques, Acting President of Pomona College, who will be temporary director of Scripps College.

## NEW UNIT ADDED EDUCATION PLAN

Scripps College for Women in California Made Possible by \$900,000 Gifts

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence).—A new California college, to be known as Scripps College for Women, will open its doors to a freshman class of between 50 and 60 students in September, 1927, according to a recent announcement made by the newly organized Scripps board of trustees. The organization meeting held at the Pasadena home of Mrs. Eldridge M. Fowler, prominent southern California philanthropist, Scripps College for Women, which was incorporated in October, 1925, will be limited to 250 students, and is the second institution of a group to be formed in this city under the "Claremont Colleges" plan. Pomona College is the first and Dr. James Arnold Blaisdell, its president, is the proponent of the plan.

**\$900,000 Donated.** The founding of Scripps College is made possible by a gift of \$250,000 which was used for the purpose of buying needed land, part of which will be income bearing for Scripps College, and a subsequent gift of \$650,000, the first of which was made possible by a gift of \$150,000.

According to the plans of the board of trustees, sophomore, junior and senior classes will be added within the next three or four years, and it is hoped that the first senior class will be graduated in 1930 or 1931.

By vote of the board of trustees, Dean Ernest J. Jaques, who has filled the position of acting president of Pomona College in the absence of Dr. Blaisdell this year, was appointed temporary director of Scripps College for the year 1926-27, with the power of president. Faculty members for the new institution will be appointed by him next year and development plans will move forward as fast as possible.

**Other Officers.** Jacob C. Harper of La Jolla was appointed president of the board; Dean Ernest J. Jaques of Pomona College, vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Bixby Smith of Claremont, secretary; Ernest E. Jones of Pomona College, and George E. Sumner of Pomona College, controllers. Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, Los Angeles superintendent of schools, and Miss Ellen Browning Scripps of La Jolla, the founder, are among the board of trustees, which includes prominent Pacific coast and eastern educators.

Construction on the first building, which will be a women's dormitory, will begin in the fall of this year. According to a recommendation of the board, the architecture of the college will be of Spanish California design and will fit into the harmonious architectural plan of Claremont Colleges. A fund of \$150,000 has been given for the first building. Other buildings will be added as they are needed.

**APPLE GROWERS SHARE PROFIT.** SALEM, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—Final distribution of checks for the 1925 crop has been made by the Apple Growers' Association of Hood River, the growers receiving a total of \$1,730,000.

## SUNSET STORIES

Visitors to the Garden

IT WAS a warm and lazy day in the garden. Sweet Euphemia Petunia looked about for something new and interesting, but everything was just as it always was, the same flower-beds, the same flowers, the same trellises, the same garden wall. Not a flower stirred a petal. Only Jenny Sunflower appeared to be really awake, and she was busy looking at the big, bright sun that she would not talk.

Sweet Euphemia Petunia yawned and said: "There hasn't been a new flower in this garden for years. We all know one another as well as we know ourselves. For my part, I'd like to become acquainted with somebody new."

"So would I," drawled a drowsy pansy. "We pansies bloom early and late just as you petunias do, so we know just what is going to happen right through the season. We know just when to expect each blossom. Of course, we love all the flowers, but it would be interesting to have something unexpected happen once in a while."

"Indeed, it would! I heartily agree with you, pudgy Pansy," cried a handsome phlox, shaking itself awake.

"Well, I don't believe I do. I love all of you familiar flowers so much that I can't imagine wishing for anything new," murmured a rose, as it looked about the garden and smiled.

Pudgy Pansy shrugged her shoulders and said: "There would not be much progress in the world if everybody were like you, dear Rose."

All this time pretty Pansy Hollyhock had been peering over the garden wall without saying a word, but now she became greatly excited and cried: "Visitors! Visitors! Oh! Such strange-looking flowers!"

Just then the gardener and two other men entered the garden carrying pots and boxes of flowers such as the garden flowers had never seen. The men set the flowers in the shade while they prepared a flower-bed in a sheltered place near the wall. The new flowers huddled together and whispered, as they looked about

them at the strange surroundings. Such astonished flowers, you never saw. Their eyes grew large with wonder when they saw the wall, the trellises, the garden flowers, the fountain in the center of the garden.

### The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



And finally we went out on the lawn and Mrs. Simpson took a picture of the Boss and me standing together. But what that has to do with the business is a mystery to me!

## Progress in the Churches

Appointment of a bishop to the new Maori diocese of Aotearoa was discussed at the recent triennial meeting of the Native Church Board of the diocese of Auckland, New Zealand, when 14 Maori clergymen and laymen were present.

The Maoris wished to have a bishop of their own race, but in view of the difficulties of organizing the new diocese it was decided that the first bishop of Aotearoa should be a Maori of European extraction—a pakeha being Maori for one who does not belong to that race.

The first two natives of North Australia to be ordained clergymen, the Rev. Joseph Lui and the Rev. Poy Pasi, have been appointed to the charge of mission stations of their own people. Four more native students are in training at St. Paul's College, Moa, with a view to ordination.

Klug George, writing to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, expressed his solicitude for the welfare of the church and his firm determination to uphold her just rights and privileges, and said he trusted that under Divine guidance the church, unfettered and unimpeded temporarily, would continue to walk boldly in the path of religious progress and work, together with branches of the church.

The Student Federation of Religious Liberals, which has included young people from both Unitarian and Universalist denominations, passed out of existence July 1. The fellowship represented an attempt to merge denominational interests.

Unsuccessful efforts for establishment of an official church weekly were made at the recent session of the Presbyterian General Assembly held at Baltimore. The suggestion called for a year of study; but the general council recommended no action and the assembly concurred in this decision.

Dr. John A. Moorehead who has succeeded Dr. Henry E. Jacobs as president of the Mt. Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary, of Philadelphia, is executive secretary of the National Lutheran Council and president of the executive committee of the world Lutheran conference.

Motor truck religious "movies" as an evangelizing agent are being tried in England. Under the auspices of the Methodist Times, a weekly published in London, a motor truck equipped with a daylight motion picture apparatus has been sent out for a summer tour through England. Films of Biblical scenes and of plays with a clear moral point are being used.

The American Tract Society awards, granted annually from the Ward fund, for this year follow: First prize, \$100 and gold medal, to the Rev. Edgar Whitaker, Work, Riverside, N. Y.; second, \$50, to the Rev. George M. Lucock, Worcester, third, \$25, to the Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, Chicago.

One thousand delegates from various parts of the world attended the triennial convention of the Missouri synod of the Lutheran Church held recently in St. Louis.

Dr. Homer E. Wark, professor of missions at Boston University, who has been elected president of West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buck-

annon, W. Va., succeeds Dr. E. G. Cuthall, who now leads the Hill School of Theology, Denver, Colo.

The Metropolitan of India and the Bishop of Bombay have gone to England to discuss with the British Secretary of State for India the proposed bill to free the Church in India from legal union with the Church of England. It is understood that the Government of India is favorably disposed toward the measure.

On the outskirts of Salisbury Plain, in the picturesque village of Brougham, Eng., on the banks of the Wullop stream, is a Baptist church which dates from the time of Cromwell. The members have recently renovated the chapel.

The one hundred and tenth anniversary celebration of Lancaster Independent (Ministerial Training) College, was held recently.

Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Church, New York, while visiting England, preached in Liverpool and Manchester cathedrals and York Minster.

The religious movement in Czechoslovakia continues to make steady progress, its influence being felt in every part of the nation, reports indicate.

## DOMESTIC BULB BAN EFFECTIVE JULY 15

**Special from Monitor Bureau.** WASHINGTON, July 9.—The domestic narcotic bulb quarantine will become effective on July 15, according to notice given by William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture. The tentative regulation submitted to interested parties proved satisfactory. It is stated.

This quarantine applies only to American bulbs and follows closely in the wake of the banning of foreign bulbs for similar reasons. It involves commercial growers, shippers and handlers of domestic narcotic bulbs in every state and district of the United States, providing for the movement of bulbs only after inspection and certification. Persons intending to move harvested bulbs interstate should make application for inspection to the State quarantine inspector of the State concerned as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment.

Foreign growers when confronted with discrimination against them contended that their bulbs were free from infection. Time was given for the American growers to get a good start so as to supply the market when the embargo on foreign bulbs went into effect. Then it was discovered that the ill complained of in regard to foreign grown bulbs existed in domestic bulbs and a quarantine had to be set up for the bulbs grown in the United States. This is the one that is to become effective on July 15.

**BETTER FERRY SERVICE.** SAN FRANCISCO (Star Correspondence).—Commuters between San Francisco and Marin Counties will not need to wait for a bridge to give them better transportation service. The California Railroad Commission, after extensive hearings relating to the operation of the Golden Gate Ferry Company between San Francisco and Sausalito rules the service provided by this company is inadequate and orders the addition of two ferries to the old and new ones now in use.

## VERMONT HIGHWAY ISSUES DISCUSSED

Problem of Revenue Taken Up by Committee of Nine

MONTEPELIER, Vt., July 10 (Special).—At a meeting here yesterday afternoon of the committee of nine appointed at the Vermont Co-operative council mass meeting on Feb. 26, a ten-year highway program, which would give Vermont 400 miles of hard-surface roads in that time, covering the whole of the so-called primary system, was discussed at length.

This discussion brought out that present revenue available for highway purposes amount to approximately \$1,000,000 a year for permanent construction and that an additional revenue of \$5,000,000 would be necessary to build at least 40 miles of road a year, according to the original resolution, and at the same time provide adequately for secondary roads.

Various possible sources of revenue were mentioned, including a one-cent additional gas tax, which would raise approximately \$750,000 a year, increased automobile registration from 45 cents to a dollar a hundred, which would produce approximately \$345,000 a year and 25 cents direct tax, which would raise slightly more than \$700,000.

No final action was taken on these suggestions and the committee adjourned until July 15, when the sub-committee will present a report.

**PRAIRIES TO ABBORD LABORERS.** VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Prospects of another big grain crop in western Canada this year indicate that the prairie provinces will require all the surplus labor available for harvesting purposes, according to officials of the British Columbia Labor Department, who are in close touch with the situation in the prairie provinces. They estimate that British Columbia will send some 10,000 men to the prairie harvest fields during next fall.

**NEW YORK REPUBLICANS SEEK MAN TO CONTEST MR. SMITH.** Party Torn Between Up-State Dry Faction and New York City Division That Would Have Candidate Ape Mr. Wadsworth

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## VERMONT HIGHWAY ISSUES DISCUSSED

Problem of Revenue Taken Up by Committee of Nine

MONTEPELIER, Vt., July 10 (Special).—At a meeting here yesterday afternoon of the committee of nine appointed at the Vermont Co-operative council mass meeting on Feb. 26, a ten-year highway program, which would give Vermont 400 miles of hard-surface roads in that time, covering the whole of the so-called primary system, was discussed at length.

This discussion brought out that present revenue available for highway purposes amount to approximately \$1,000,000 a year for permanent construction and that an additional revenue of \$5,000,000 would be necessary to build at least 40 miles of road a year, according to the original resolution, and at the same time provide adequately for secondary roads.

Various possible sources of revenue were mentioned, including a one-cent additional gas tax, which would raise approximately \$750,000 a year, increased automobile registration from 45 cents to a dollar a hundred, which would produce approximately \$345,000 a year and 25 cents direct tax, which would raise slightly more than \$700,000.

No final action was taken on these suggestions and the committee adjourned until July 15, when the sub-committee will present a report.

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## New Scenic Route for Tourists Along Connecticut River Begun

First Spade of Earth Turned in Project Which Ultimately Is Expected to Extend From Springfield to Village of Willimansett

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 10 (Special).—Within a short time work will be started by the city on a river-side drive extending from the North End Bridge to the Chicopee line, which is expected to be a link in developing a new scenic route for tourists along the Connecticut River northward from this city. Entry on the entire strip needed for this drive was recently made and the first spadeful of earth turned. As rapidly as possible settlements are being made with the owners of land parcels, some 40 in number, that must be acquired for the purpose. This road will run along the river bank and will possess unusual scenic interest. It quite likely will be continued through Chicopee to the village of Willimansett, and a campaign is being waged for members of commerce and automobile clubs of the valley district for the reopening of the river road from Willimansett to South Hadley Falls, which has been closed for several years. South of Willimansett, running through the ancient village of Chicopee Street, a road is being built, which is to be compared in scenic interest with the route that might be opened as a direct continuation of the stretch this city is to build.

From South Hadley Falls across the meadow around the base of Mt. Holyoke and through the little community of Hockinson, is a glorious opportunity for a scenic highway, mostly attainable by developing existing country roads. This route would lead directly through the historic village of Old Hadley, and commerce could be continued through North Hadley, past the stately old Bishop Huntington homestead, and

on through Sunderland, with its enticing views of Mt. Toby and Mt. Sugarloaf. An alternative would be the existing route through Amherst, past the two colleges of that town, reaching Sunderland by a less direct route that diverges from the river for an interval. From Sunderland the way lies through Montague and Gill to Northfield, the home of the celebrated Moody schools, and thence to Hinsdale, N. H.

Increased interest is manifest in the developing of this east side route, a great part of which is traversed by existing roads. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Western Massachusetts has taken up the issue and with the automobile clubs will endeavor to have the State Highway Commission do its share in financing the rebuilding of the old road from Willimansett to South Hadley Falls. Further support from the State would logically ensue as the value of the east side scenic route came to be more fully appreciated.

A big advantage in the plan, civic leaders say, would be to avoid the continual crossing and recrossing of the river by tourists, with the increased congestion due to turning so much traffic into the streets of Holyoke, Northampton and Greenfield. On the west side, where many would prefer a direct route, the west side route bears far away from the river for many miles, hence the special interest in developing an east side route that would avoid congested centers and would be fine from the sight-seeing standpoint. At any rate Springfield is taking a first important step in that direction.

In the near future it is planned to bring the city and town planning boards of the valley into conferences looking to some permanent form of co-ordination relative to parks, parkways, sewers and other improvements. Then the projected east side trunk line, with connections linking up the principal state and municipal parks, will come in for special consideration.

## REMOVAL OF TEACHERS RESULTS IN PROTEST

**Special from Monitor Bureau.** LONDON.—The Board of Education, in the economy policy which it has imposed upon education authorities throughout the country, is cutting down its own staff at Whitehall. Over 100 persons, from highest officials to charwomen, are retiring.

One aspect of the matter which is arousing much comment among educationists is the fact that an unprecedented number of distinguished servants of the board are passing out of the public service at one time. The local authorities of the country have, through their official journal, expressed dismay at what they term this policy of wreckage. They are of opinion that it is not a really economical policy to throw aside wise and experienced servants in order to save a little money "at a time when experience and wisdom are greatly needed at Whitehall."

**CHILDEN COMPANY SALES GAIN.** Children Company June sales totaled \$2,112,289, compared



## LONDON KEPT SCHOOLS GOING

During the General Strike Many Fine Acts Were Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—The education authorities are delighted at the way the London schools carried on during the strike. Many moving stories of effort and courage are gradually unfolding.

At the beginning of the strike everybody, including the trade unions, was anxious that the situation should not be complicated by letting loose nearly 750,000 school-children in the central areas of London. It was realized that the ordinary administrative machinery would break down. Head masters and head mistresses were therefore given with discretionary powers to deal with all school problems on the definite understanding that no school was to be shut.

Strenuous efforts were made to keep in touch with all schools, particularly with those in districts likely to be affected by disorder, and high officials made use of long-forgotten bicycles so as to reach schools in the disturbed areas and reassure the teachers. Automobiles were reserved for the movement of teachers and the maintenance of emergency supplies.

By means of voluntary helpers, automobile transport was rapidly improvised and at least 300 teachers taken to and from school, while nearly 600 beds and 1600 blankets and pillows were supplied immediately to teachers who preferred to sleep on the school premises.

Appeals Responded To  
Many well-known people responded to broadcast appeals for help in solving the teachers' transport problems. At first, volunteers were reluctant to take their automobiles "eastward," but it is worthy of note that on the last day of the strike, every teacher in Poplar—the most disturbed area—was taken home, if desired.

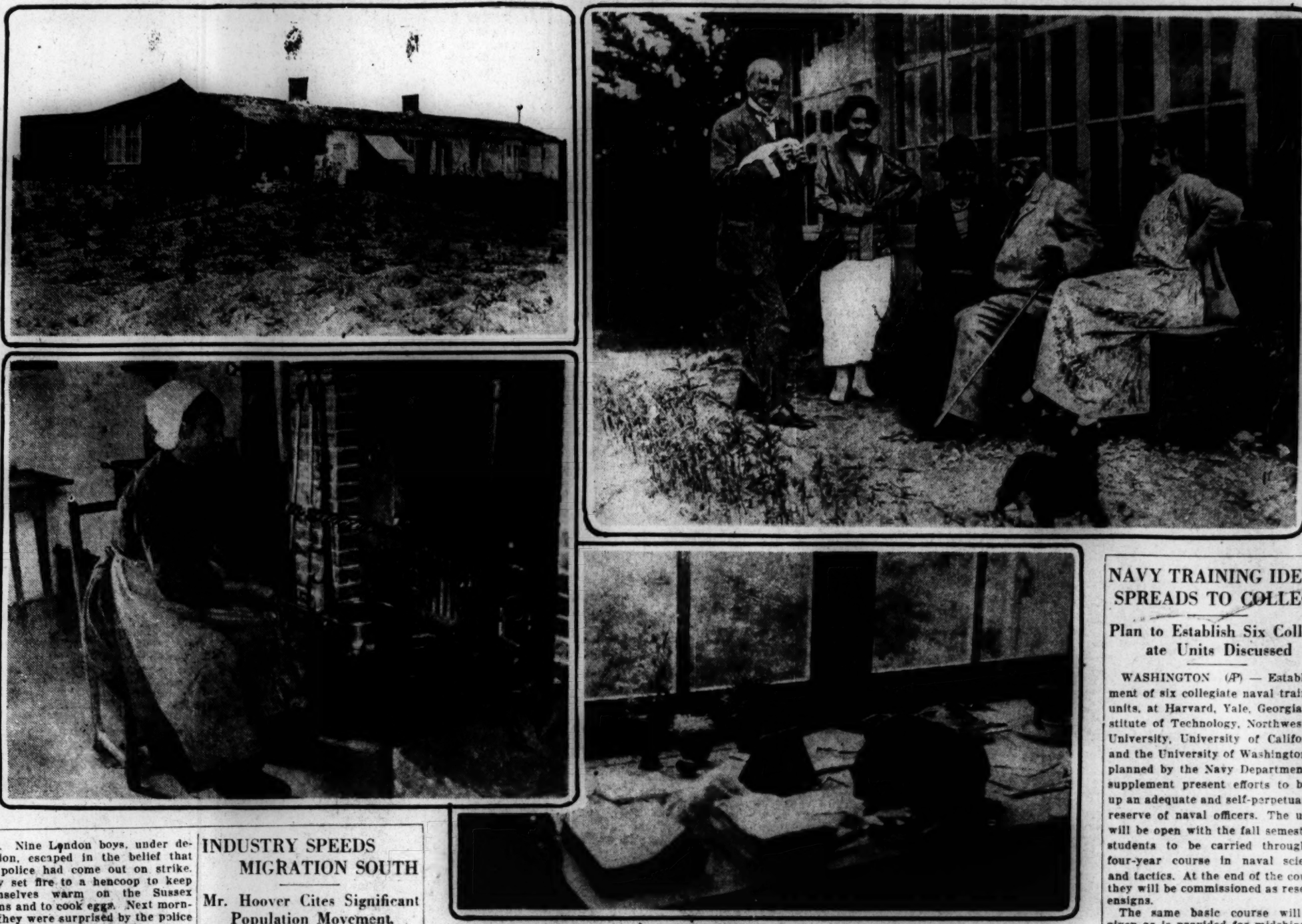
Stories are beginning to come through of the impression created both on the minds of the children in some of the slum districts by this streaming of automobiles to help their teachers and in the minds of ladies from Belgrave and Mayfair who found that an automobile labelled "school staff" was rarely obstructed. One effect of these experiences will be to quicken the interest of the well-to-do schools situated in poor and difficult neighborhoods.

Two incidents which both occurred in slum schools stand out in sharp contrast: at one school no teacher was present on the morning of the strike. The school prefects thereupon assembled the school in the playground, led their schoolfellows into the school hall where they conducted morning prayer, and then marked them to their classrooms. When the first teacher arrived some time later, the whole school of boys was quietly at work and the ordinary school time-table was in operation. At the other school four youthful and precocious communists typed an appeal, in fiery, proletarian words, for a school strike. This appeal was reported to the head master, who presumably dealt with it in the orthodox manner, for nothing more was heard of it.

Parents Assist Teachers  
At another poor school the parents—many of whom were working—offered sleeping accommodation to the teachers and sent presents of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. In the same district a working woman who kept a fried-fish shop offered to provide dinner for 250 children daily, an offer for which, fortunately, no need was made, as during the whole of the strike the school meals provided for over 30,000 necessitous children were continued without interruption. From all sides there were offers of help, proving how much the London schools in recent years have established themselves in the affection of the populace. Curiously enough, the attendance at some schools was above the normal, the parents obviously appreciating the shelter provided by the school. The schools showing lower attendances were those near main roads, dangerous to cross on account of automobile traffic, and the special schools for the blind and the deaf.

One industrial school in a country village for refractory boys reports an incident which has an amusing

## Home of Georges Clemenceau, in the Sand Dunes of Vendée, on the Western Coast of France



Upper Left: The House of the "Tiger," a Little Isolated Abode Which Provides an Escape From the Hustle and Bustle of Modern Civilization.  
Upper Right: M. Clemenceau is Visited by Friends. The Little Dog, Ladie, Is Not to Be Left Out of the Picture.  
Lower Left: The Cabbage Soup Will Surely Be Good, for Clotilde, the Cook, Knows the Tastes of Her Master and Gives All Possible Care and Attention to Her Work.  
Lower Right: Four O'Clock in the Morning Finds M. Clemenceau at His Desk. On This Work Table Is Carelessly Thrown His "Bonnet de Police" Over an Open Volume of Pascal. It is Here That He Wrote the Philosophical Work Discussing Parliamentary Liberty and Dictatorship, the First Chapters of Which Have Just Been Published. Men, He Declares, Are Needed for Action, Parliaments for Control.

## INDUSTRY SPEEDS MIGRATION SOUTH

Mr. Hoover Cites Significant Population Movement

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—Rapid industrial development in the South, which is drawing population away from the crowded cities of the north-west, may have a pronounced effect on the Nation's economic and social fabric, according to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He believes that this southward migration is one of the most significant movements of population which has taken place recently.

The Florida migration, a considerable part of which he believes is permanent, is only one phase of the general movement toward the south. Building of winter residences is responsible for the development of important lines of industry allied with the building trades, but the development of water power, iron and steel in several sections of the south, is equally important and is a sound basis for continued growth, he believes.

"North Carolina," Mr. Hoover declared, "has shown greater development in the past 15 years than any other State in the Union." An interesting fact in the "industrial renaissance" taking place in the South, according to Mr. Hoover, is that his leaders are for the most part citizens of the south and hold control of southern business is remaining in southern hands.

## What They are Saying.

BILLIE BURKE: "Women are entitled to both children and careers. Their husbands have both. I have backed up my theory by practice."

LADY MURIEL BROWNE: "Women should have the right to vote in labor disputes. They suffer more by strikes than the men. It is they who have to maintain the home and keep the family on meager strike pay."

ROALD AMUNDSEN: "When I was 15 years old there was no doubt in my mind what I wanted to do. I have done it. I'm through."

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE: "Unless prompt action is taken to eliminate military training from schools and colleges, the next war will be but 10 to 25 years away."

JEREMIAH SMITH: "I live simply and require little."

W. SANFORD POOLE: "It is always production and the productive industries that ultimately have to defray public expenditure."

LORD CECIL: "Diplomacy is an extremely straightforward business, mainly consisting in the application of common sense."

THE REV. G. W. KERR: "The French do not talk about racial equality, but they treat the black man as brother and comrade with fine results."

COLONEL HOUSE: "The American people have two strong though incompatible desires: The desire for peace and the desire for isolation."

## RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN MEXICO DEFINED

Struggle Is Between State and Church, Says Saenz

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, July 10.—There is no fight in Mexico against religion as such. The struggle is now, as it always has been, between the state and the church as organizations," Moises Saenz, sub-secretary of the Department of Education of Mexico, thus defined the religious situation in his country when questioned during a discussion carried on as a part of the Harris Foundation Institute of Politics being held at the University of Chicago.

"The church and the state were separated in the '60s," Señor Saenz continued, "but the church always has had political influence and has tried to wield it. Elements of friction remained. There is no question of religious persecution as such. Whatever measures have been taken against religious organizations have been very much exaggerated in reports. The Government of Mexico has not closed a single Roman Catholic school that is obeying the Constitution. But the state has to show its strength, for if it does not, then the church will begin to use its influence."

"The Mexican people are only nominally Roman Catholic. They have no clear conception of religion. The priests have power only over the ignorant classes."

Citing reasons for opposition to the church as an institution, Señor Saenz stated that in 1850 the church was the aristocracy par excellence, holding at that time more than 50 per cent of the property of Mexico.

## LA FOLLETTE STATUE FOR HALL OF FAME

MADISON, Wis., July 10 (AP)—Jo Davidson, New York sculptor, has received the contract for a statue of the late Senator, Robert M. La Follette, to be placed in the Hall of Fame at Washington, Gov. John J.

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## KENTUCKY LITERACY SCHOOLS EFFECTIVE

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—To the advancement of literacy, Miss Cora Wilson Stewart of Frankfort is devoting her life. She is chairman of the National Literacy Crusade, a nation-wide projection of the work of the Moonlight Schools of Kentucky where mountaineers have learned to read and write.

Miss Stewart's first reader teaches adult illiterates to read the Bible and the newspapers in six weeks and to write letters to their friends. The grown-up illiterates trace the letters of their own names first. With pride pushing them on from this point, their progress is rapid.

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## A CORRECTION

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—An item in The Christian Science Monitor of May 21 regarding the new Speaker of the Polish Diet, Mr. Trampczynski, by a typographical omission, erroneously stated that he is "no mean partisan of the Left." On the contrary, Speaker Trampczynski is a partisan of the Right. He is a native of Posen and exerts great influence on the people of all parties.

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## CO-EDUCATION SUCCESS IN INDIA

Bombay School Reports Better Results After Year of Experiment

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—Co-education in all standards has been in existence for over a year in the Byculla High School of the Bombay Education Society. Many at the outset ridiculed the idea, but the authorities of the school now report that, judging from the results of the first year's work, co-education has been a success both in classroom and playground.

In the Cambridge local examinations for 1925 to 1926, the only candidate in the Bombay Presidency to obtain honors in the junior school certificate was a girl of the Byculla High School; six pupils from this school obtained the junior certificate, three the preliminary and two the senior.

In the school of art drawing examinations every student sent up for the elementary grade examination passed. In music examinations three candidates from the school took the highest places in the first division, one gaining the maximum number of marks, and two others being one or two marks behind him. Last year four candidates passed the London Trinity College of Music examinations and all four received honors marks.

In games, whether it is due to co-education or to the possession of the only good school playground in Bombay, the school did remarkably well. The boys annexed the Elton Hockey Cup in 1925 and both the Jepson and Elton Hockey Cups this year, while the girls carried away the Lady Tata Cup for senior drill, the Sir Reginald Spence Cup for junior net ball, and the Mackenzie Cup for skipping. All these cups were won in interschool tournaments.

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## NIGHT ERUPTION OF SHISHALDIN WELCOMES CAMERA EXPLORERS

Thrilling Adventures at Unimak Island, Alaska, Described by Nature Association Expedition

WASHINGTON (AP)—A graphic description of the spectacular night eruption of Shishaldin Volcano on Unimak Island, Alaska, accompanied by a detailed account of thrilling adventures during the volcano's activity has been received at the offices of the American Nature Association in a message sent by William L. Finley, the naturalist. Everybody in the expedition reached shore safely, the telegram reads.

The expedition sailed from Seattle last month to take pictures below the Arctic circle and make a motion picture record of the Pribilof Islands. All Land Safety  
Mr. Finley's telegram from St. Paul, Alaska, to the Nature Association headquarters said in part:

"We discovered Shishaldin volcano on Unimak Island, belching steam and smoke at night. The top of the mountain was aglow as flames shot up from the crater sides robed in snow. It made a spectacle of unusual grandeur early in the morning.

"The camera equipment and provisions were loaded in small boats to make a camp at the base of the volcano. The motor canoe led the way in a jagged line of the river, but was swept over a reef by the wind and treacherous current.

Three men were swamped in the breakers as the boat turned turtle and the three struggled but were rescued. Part of the supplies and equipment were lost.

"Just before the mishap we had studied and photographed Bogoslof, one of the most remarkable volcanoes in the world with a record for pushing peaks up out of the sea at regular intervals or swallowing them up. The Yacht Westward was cruising along the Aleutian chain when we approached Bogoslof, lying in uncharted waters in the deepest part of Bering Sea.

Anchored Over Crater  
"The Westward nosed cautiously around the steaming island taking soundings and made her way into a small circular bay on the west side. Her anchor was dropped into a crater where the water was sulphur color and warm and over this spot, we remained uneasily two days and nights.

"No plant life was to be found on the island, but in spite of all the volcanic action, we found Bogoslof has probably the largest colony of pallas murre (a seabird) and the largest sea lion rookeries in the North.

"On two large rock surfaces several acres in extent, and several hundred feet high, which remain in each end of Bogoslof, seabirds live about steaming holes in the ground and when disturbed, they started up sending showers of rocks and shale over the cameramen who jumped to safety. We found steaming pits and ovens of hot rocks for cooking purposes."



## RADIO

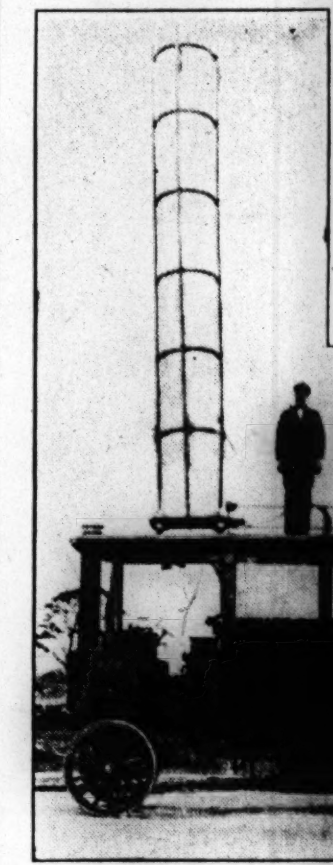
CANADA SHOWS  
RADIO GROWTHProgress Has Been Rapid  
According to New  
Statistics

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Some very interesting statistics concerning the progress of the radio industry in Canada during the year 1925, as well as the spread of interest in radio in general, have been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These show, for instance, that Canadians spent approximately \$3,000,000 on radio during the year. The number of radio licenses issued was 134,486, as compared with only 81,996 in 1924.

Canada now has 16 plants which manufacture storage and dry-cell batteries for radio and other purposes. These give all-year employment to about 1155 employees. The value of the radio apparatus manufactured in the Dominion in 1925 was \$5,549,000, compared with \$3,201,100 in 1924. There was imported into the country radio apparatus valued at \$3,552,000.

An analysis of the figures relating to the issue of radio licenses shows that more licenses were issued in Manitoba, in proportion to population, than in any other province. Manitoba has one license for every 42 persons, in comparison with one for every 112 in Ontario, and one for every 112 in Quebec, the latter two being the most thickly populated provinces.

**VERA CRUZ HAS STATION**  
WASHINGTON, July 10.—A radio-casting station, wavelength 337 meters, output 50 watts, call letters CIC, has been installed in Vera Cruz, Mexico, by a local representative of an American company, according to the Department of Commerce from Vice-Consul Willys A. Myers, Vera Cruz.

Radio Twenty  
Years Ago

THIS is a picture of the first mobile field wireless station in the world. The contraption was built about 1906 by Guglielmo Marconi in one of his first attempts to

INDIA SEEKS NEW  
RADIO RELAY PLAN

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The authorities of the Colombo Wireless Station are experimenting with different wireless stations in India in order to discover why the time and other signals of the Colombo Wireless Station are not received satisfactorily by steamers plying to the Far East. Messages from ships, approaching Colombo from the East, will be tested and in case any particular Indian station receives such messages better than another, arrangements will be made to relay such messages until the new wireless station is set up at Batticaloa on the east coast of the island.



perfect an efficient portable transmitting station. The antenna is a cylinder of copper and Marconi is shown, on ground at right. The thing worked, too, after a fashion.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

## Evening Features

## FOR MONDAY, JULY 12

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME

## WCSB, New York, N.Y. (435 Meters)

5:50 p. m.—News of the day. 6:—Children's program. 7:—Daguerre's "The Sea," by Captain Crawford. 8:30—Ocean Quilting. 9:—From WEAF, opera "La Forza del Destino."

## WEEI, Boston, Mass. (415 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Musical. 6:50—Announcement. 7:—Earl Nelson and his band. 7:15—Variety entertainers. 8:—Dorothy Bruck. 8:30—Organ recital by Rev. Daguerre. 9:—Strand symphony orchestra. 9:15—Ocean Quilting. 9:30—From WEAF, opera "La Forza del Destino."

## WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hotel Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results. 6:50—To be announced. 7:—Capitol Theater orchestra, under direction of J. Fred Turgeon. 8:30—Organ recital by Rev. Daguerre. 9:—Priscilla ensemble, under direction of Bernard Loring. 9:30—Novelty program, under direction of Rev. Daguerre. 10:—Weather report; baseball results.

## WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Goldman band concert. 9:—Grand opera hour. 10:—News, weather. 10:30—Capitol Theater organ.

## WGY, Schenectady, N.Y. (380 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Baseball scores. 6:30—Program by Apollo Orchestra. 7:—WGY agricultural program. 8:—Program of popular songs.

## WEAF, New York (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Musical program. 6:45—Thomas Uzzell, short story writer, on "Literary Trade Secrets." 7:—Meyer Davis and his orchestra. 7:30—Goldman band concert. 8:—Edwin Frank Goldman conducting. 9:—Grand opera, "La Forza del Destino," by the WEAF grand opera company, under the direction of Cesare Sotelo. 10:—Rolf's orchestra.

## WJZ, New York City (454 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Madison dinner concert. 6:30—John B. Kennedy. 7:—Jazzville ensemble. 8:30—Harry Leonard's Orchestra.

## WMCA, New York City (441 Meters)

7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Salem A. Hart Jr., C. S., under the auspices of Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York.

## WABC, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Boy Scouts program. 6:45—Henry T. Work, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Water Supply. 7:—Hour of Music. 8:—M. Dent Adams, lecturer. 8:15—Joint recital by Janet Bush-Hecht, mezzo-soprano, and Louis Catton, tenor. 9:—Popular program. 9:30—Orchestra. 11:—Midnight variety program.

## WPG, Atlantic City, N.J. (390 Meters)

8 p. m.—Morton dinner music. 6:50—Talk by Arthur Eldred. 7:—Ambassador dinner music. 7:30—Piano recital; Alice Warren Schaefer. 7:45—Safety Dialogue; Helen and Walter. 8:—Traymore concert orchestra. 8:30—Dance orchestra. 9:—Galen Ladies' Trio. 9:30—Ray Tracey. 10:—Novelty Dance Orchestra. 10:15—Silver Slipper Dance Orchestra.

## WLT, Philadelphia, Pa. (335 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Daddy with boys and girls. 7:—Short Ago-Waves. Charles P. Shoffner. 7:15—Start Artists. 8:—Stanley House orchestra. 9:—Benjamin Franklin Dance Orchestra.

## WMAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Recital. 7:—Carolyn Thomas, soprano; Ella Jaquette Kratz, pianist. 7:30—The Hood Boys. 7:45—The Merry Minstrels. 8:30—Ray Tracey. 8:45—Chalfont Sisters, harmony song. 8:50—Eddie Campbell and his orchestra.

## WCAP, Washington, D.C. (468 Meters)

7 p. m.—"Queer Quirks of Nature," a talk by P. S. Ridsdale. 7:15—Studio program. 8:—Grand Opera by the WEAF Grand Opera Company.

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## A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

RAYMOND POINCARÉ was defeated at the elections of May, 1924, and immediately most people who have had little experience of French politics assumed that during the lifetime of the present Parliament, that is to say, for four years, he would be excluded from public affairs. Although he did not eventually accept for a week he had the opportunity of being the principal person in the French Government. Readers of these columns were informed from the beginning that the chance of his return to the government was based on an entire misunderstanding of the workings of Parliament in France. It did not take heed of the group system. In America, as in England, if a party is beaten it remains beaten until there is a change of government. But in France nothing of the sort happens. For electoral purposes a number of groups may run together and they may, carried by their original impetus, stay together for a little time in the Chamber, yet sooner or later it is almost certain that they will break up. Those groups which are in the Center may come to the conclusion that they should throw in their lot with the Right rather than the Left. The result may easily be that the majority which, let us say, was on the Left, is transferred to the Right. This is putting the case a little too sharply, for there will probably be (as there was on this occasion) an intermediate period during which some of the groups will alternately swing to the Right and to the Left, and there will be confusion and no settled majority on either side. The chief point is that the supposition that the Radicals and Socialists, who in 1924 seemed all-powerful, would retain their power for several years, was based on a complete misconception of French politics. A party may stay together for a short time only to be disintegrated in a comparatively short time. This is precisely what has been repeatedly said as it has been repeatedly intimated that M. Poincaré will, after a suitable interval, return to power.

## COMPULSORY DRILL

## VOTE IS DEFERRED

## Nebraska Referendum Petitions Not Completed

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—Inability to obtain the necessary 23,000 names to petitions to initiate a law forbidding compulsory military training at the University of Nebraska, in time for submission of the referendum, has resulted in a postponement of the issue for two years.

Twenty-nine thousand names were enrolled, C. A. Sorenson, in charge of the work, said and added that two weeks' more work is necessary. The petitions are so drawn, he says, that they may be filed at any time and require the submission at the next general election.

The petition movement was largely supported by church and women's organizations, but it was the target of a very energetic counter campaign directed by members of the American Legion. One charged that it was a pacifist movement and would, if successful, result in the abandonment of all military training at the state university.

The Legion men argued that even though the requirements were met, it would have been the course of events, but in the exceptional circumstances of a prolonged financial crisis the chances of an entire reversal of power were greatly increased. Rightly or wrongly, not only the Conservatives but the groups of the Center have blamed the Radical alliance with the Socialists for the accumulating difficulties, but many of the Radicals themselves revolted against the leadership of M. Herriot and protested that they should throw in their lot with the Moderates rather than with the Socialists. Finance Minister has succeeded Finance Minister without bringing any improvement. On the contrary, each Finance Minister has left things much worse than he found them. On April 2 last M. Clémentel, the Finance Minister under M. Herriot, resigned. He was succeeded by M. De Monzie, who held office only eight days. Then M. Caillaux had his opportunity, and, thanks to the parliamentary recess, he held office for 26 days. M. Loucheur tried his hand and failed after 23 days. Thereupon M. Doumer made an effort and was actually allowed to remain 51 days. Raoul Péret, though he had no private means, at one time, did not finally succumb until he had spent 101 days in the Finance Department. Men come and go in the Rue de Rivoli with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Now M. Clémentel resigned, the Finance Minister resigned, the French had to make do with the value of the franc in relation to the pound than in relation to the dollar, and when M. Caillaux resigned, it was 116 to the pound. At the disappearance of M. Péret the franc was 174. Therefore we may say that the franc fell about 40 points during the 12 months preceding the advent of M. Péret and fell another 40 points during the three months of M. Péret's administration. It would appear that these facts were not exactly a recommendation for M. Briand, who is unlikely to be responsible. The franc has lost enormously since M. Briand has been Prime Minister. Yet everybody is convinced that M. Briand is indispensable, in view of the political

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## Special Correspondence

WATCHING with curiosity what seemed to be a strange procedure in the building of a house around a tall tree, the new-borns gazed and questioned about the queer-looking structure. Daily they wondered why the tree was left there; but soon learned there was a real humane reason.

A contractor was preparing to erect the house and found that the tall tree where one of the houses was to stand was the home of two hummingbirds. Rather than disturb the home and happiness of these bright-feathered creatures, he started to build around the tree, giving the fledglings a place to roost. The building was nearing completion, the tree was removed and carefully propped against the back of the building. For a whole day, however, the mother bird seemed lost. True to the manly instinct of the builder, he telephoned the zoo, asking how and what he could feed the baby birds.

He was told to give them honey. A pen filler was procured and the tiny birds stretched their necks and thrust their needle-like tongues into it and were thus uniquely fed until the mother bird found them and made herself busy caring for her young.

## Special Correspondence

IN 1865, when Prussia and Austria were going to war with Denmark for the possession of Schleswig-Holstein, previous wars with Turkey and other countries, from which many a soldier had never returned, had left Austrians in no mood for volunteering. Universal conscription did not then exist in Austria, but the edict went forth that every village must provide one soldier.

In a certain village where the conscription was little to make their choice of a man to send, a sly wily man in his second year of life, the mother of his child had passed on, and without his wife he was unable to rear his property. But if the village would send the child for him he would go to the war for them.

Only when one remembers what the sly character is, and how abhorrent military discipline would be to a man of that race, does one grasp the intensity of parental affection which prompted this act of self-sacrifice.

## NEW NORMAL SCHOOL

## DEDICATED IN OREGON

ASHLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Equal educational advantages are useless to youths of 21, unless they have had equality in education during childhood. Dr. Henry J. Suzzalo, president of the University of Washington, said at the dedication of the Oregon State Normal School in Ashland, Ore. Suzzalo further indicated that all child welfare organizations and all educational associations as well as all educators are striving to bring equal opportunities to all children.

Other speakers were Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon, and J. A. Churchill, president of the new school. The laying of the corner stone was conducted by the Masonic

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# Music News of the World

## The Zurich Festival

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

THE International Society for Contemporary Music reaps and gathers in those works which are assumed—sometimes perhaps rather rashly—to be the best and most representative of the present day. In fact, the festival is the harvest festival of modern music, even if, like the one held in Venice last year, these functions are occasionally anything but festive. There is always a risk in displaying the last instead of the first fruits of art. Today music presents an extraordinarily interesting and diverse spectacle. Faced with apparent confusion, the critic has some excuse for sharing the bewilderment of the public, and if he does not, he is not a critic.

Even "educated taste" is useless nowadays. A German champion of modern art thus describes the old so-called artistic education: "The child has learnt from example what should please him, and as often as he is reminded by any other work of this example, he infers that this work too should please him. That which today we call taste consists only of such reminiscences. Should he be suddenly confronted by a work of art that reminds him of nothing at all, he is scared. And if at the same time he is conscious of some feeling, his shock is greater. He no longer trusts his own feelings, he has been weaned from that habit. He therefore asks his mind for reasons. But he can no longer even trust his reasons. For in this the 'cultured' individual of our times has had a sad experience in his elders. He is afraid to make an ass of himself. Substitute 'critic' for 'child' and we have a fairly accurate description of the embarrasment of those who attempt to put the new wine of modernism into the old bottles of criticism."

Perhaps the International Society for Contemporary Music best justifies its artistic existence when, at the risk of scaring them, it confronts audiences with music that reminds them of nothing at all. For, as someone has said, the public instinctively makes use of the classics as a means of checking the progress of art and wields them as bludgeons for preventing the free expression of artistic truth and beauty in new forms. The big majority, even of professional musicians, live—if that is the right word—aged in the classics, of which repetition and overfamiliarity have robbed them of all vitality and perception, and they find themselves incapable of appreciating or understanding anything else. Music to them is no longer an art, but a habit. As Debussy said, unfortunately we have too great a respect for our habits and customs, do not care to give up our traditional ways of being bored.

Not to be ignored  
The slaves of musical custom ought to seize the first opportunity of confronting a work played here at the first international concert: Schönberg's Quintet Op. 26 for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon. One may safely say that it will remind them musically of nothing on earth. After trying to listen for five or ten minutes, they will probably get up and walk out with such dignity as their indignation allows them—as many did on the present occasion—but they will have enough to talk and think and have feelings about for months.

Schönberg enjoys the distinction of having shocked more listeners than any other composer in history. Some of his were first performed in 1909, and to use the composer's own words, "from that time on, his music has never ceased." After the performance of the quintet there were to be seen everywhere hot little groups having hot little talks. With great emphasis a fellow critic observed to the writer that there was an influence which music had never cost, he resisted, but he grew much less emphatic when asked why.

Contemporary European music shows clearly the clash of two conflicting ideals—the Teutonic and the Latin. Broadly speaking, the difference is that of what are usually called the "subjective" and "objective" modes of musical thought and expression. As Ernest Ansermet wrote last year in the *Revue Pleyel*, "From the days of Beethoven we have grown so accustomed to consider music as a 'means of expression' that nowadays most people think that music begins to exist only when its language is subjective. In order to realize what the objective action of music is, we must simplify our attitude. . . . A musical work consists of a sequence of musical facts. If its author displays nothing but the movements of his musical imagination in reaction to a certain fact, the organization of the musical facts in the work will be of a purely musical, objective order. If his imagination moves in response to a certain inner state of his, it is an extra-musical logic that will govern the succession of musical facts; and the work will appear subjective."

A Means of Expression  
Schönberg's conception of music is essentially the same as Beethoven's and Wagner's. It has often been said that these composers were not concerned to make beautiful music, but to express something beautifully through music. They used music purely as a means of personal expression. Although his language is different to theirs, Schönberg must be judged by this ideal, whether one subscribes to it or not. He is the greatest living exponent of "subjectivism" in music. The Quintet belongs to the period which began in 1920, when the composer wrote the pieces to which he gave the title, "Das Komponieren mit den 12 Tönen," constructed on a series of "note-circles." Schönberg's technical mastery is amazing, and even at a first hearing the unprepared listener could not but be impressed at the astonishing metamorphoses of the melodic and harmonic

material. One has always to remember that to Schönberg's consonance and dissonance are arbitrary terms—consonances being the first over-tones and dissonances merely more remote relations to the ground-notes.

Anton von Webern, a distinguished member of the composer's intimate circle, conducted an admirable performance in a manner which showed that, astonishing as it may seem, this music can appeal to the heart as well as the head of those who have ears to hear it. Jean Nada, Marcel Salliet, Emil Fargnani, Heinrich Schneider, Gustav Steidl, all of Zürich, deserve special mention for their playing of a very intricate and difficult score. The work met with a restless and even resentful reception.

The next morning we jumped from middle-Europe to Spain, from the cold and white sunshine of the north to the warm and golden sunshine of the south. De Falla's Episode from "Don Quixote," "Master Peter's Puppet Show," has already been performed in New York (last December), Brussels, and Clifton (England), and being made to voice philosophical, literary and ethical ideas. Is it any wonder that she often appears sulky in her garments and sings out of tune? De Falla gives her raiment of lovely line and color in which, happy and witty, she moves with an indescribable grace. "Master Peter's Puppet Show" belongs to the authentic tradition of old Spain where, as Anatol France says, "In the ardent home of madonnas clad in beautiful dresses like lampshades made of pearls and gold, the marionettes acted in mystery plays." Translucent in texture and delightfully colored, the music of this miniature masterpiece leaves a lasting impression. De Falla offers his listener the punctilious and exquisite courtesy of the Spaniard.

Four choral works of a religious character were performed. Zoltan Kodaly's "Psalmus Hungaricus," Arthur Honegger's "King David," André Caplet's "Le Miroir de Jésus," and Felix Petryk's "Litanies." The Honegger and Caplet works have already been described in these columns. Of the four, "King David" was the most outstanding and the most in keeping with the character of the festival. Like "Psalmus Hungaricus," it is a masterpiece of the modern spirit in music. It is a work in which only consonant notes are used, and what is more, in music consisting only of an undulating melodic line. Debussy, for example, had a great predilection for consonant chords.

As to Introspection

The introspective composer so often gives the impression of forcing music to say something against her will. She, poor thing, disobeys being made to voice philosophical, literary and ethical ideas. Is it any wonder that she often appears sulky in her garments and sings out of tune? De Falla gives her raiment of lovely line and color in which, happy and witty, she moves with an indescribable grace. "Master Peter's Puppet Show" belongs to the authentic tradition of old Spain where, as Anatol France says, "In the ardent home of madonnas clad in beautiful dresses like lampshades made of pearls and gold, the marionettes acted in mystery plays." Translucent in texture and delightfully colored, the music of this miniature masterpiece leaves a lasting impression. De Falla offers his listener the punctilious and exquisite courtesy of the Spaniard.

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Substitute for "Elijah"

"King David" is the type of work that would revive the flagging energies of English choral societies, and one can imagine no better substitute for the next projected performance of "Elijah" or the "Messiah." It would be a strange spectacle in England to see any musician not taking part in the performance attending an oratorio. Sir Waldo Davies told us recently that we may expect one day to hear the whole choral scale sounded simultaneously by some future Chopin or Debussy, so it is quite time English choral societies began to get used to the idea. They would find nothing very revolutionary in Kodaly's beautiful "Psalmus Hungaricus," or in Petryk's "Litanies," a vivid and effective piece of writing for mixed choir, trumpets, harp, and percussion. To English ears Caplet's work was excessively long and excessively boring. Like Gabriel Fauré he gives the impression of having fallen between two stools. For the most part his music sits on the floor.

Dr. Volkmar Andreae of Zürich conducted the "Psalm" and "King David." The performances were admirable, although in the Honegger work the tempo erred now and then by over-deliberation. Walter Straram (Paris) directed "Le Miroir de Jésus," and Hermann Dubs, a young Zürich conductor, secured a fine, vigorous interpretation of the "Litanies."

With new orchestral works by W. T. Walton (London), Paul Hindemith (Frankfurt), Alfredo Casella (Rome), Ernst Levy (Basel-Paris), P. O. Ferrand (Paris) and Alexandre Tanigami (Warsaw-Paris), the third concert offered expectation mostly aimed to deceive. To take the first work—Levy's Symphony for violin, trumpet and orchestra exhibits "modernism" in its ugliest and most repellent form. The present writer would cheerfully travel a much greater distance than that between London and Zürich to avoid hearing this work a second time. Walton's "Foramont Point" shows perhaps greater promise than actual achievement. But he speaks with freshness and brightness the mother tongue of English music and the cheerful bustle of his score has a sea saltiness and the tang of a certain thickness was due either to inexperience in writing for the orchestra or the over-reliance of the tonalities. Hindemith, of course, is a much more mature writer, and has any amount of natural talent, but his Konzert Op. 35, brilliant as it is, showed a Teutonic indifference to clearly and "sound for sound's sake." It began with engaging simplicity and ended with wild and whirling noise. There was much to admire, however, and one can understand

the admiration of his fellow countrymen. Casella's Partita for piano and orchestra brought us back to that more serene musical atmosphere where beauty of form and color seem naturally to flourish. This sensitive artist, too sensitive in the past to every breath of influence, is now finding himself and beginning to live down his cleverness. He won easily the biggest success of the evening, his "Dance of the Sirens." His crowd is mostly one of notes. Tanigami's "Danse de la Sorcière" says nothing very significant with great dexterity. Ferrand's material was far too meagre for the elaborate treatment of "Foules" ("Crowd"). The crowd is mostly one of notes. Tanigami's "Danse de la Sorcière" says nothing very significant with great dexterity. Ferrand's material was far too meagre for the elaborate treatment of "Foules" ("Crowd").

The last concert brought to many of us an unexpected and entirely delightful adventure. Anton Webern raised his baton before a chamber orchestra which included a guitar, mandoline, cow-bells, and that horrible instrument the harmonium, to conduct his *Pfünf Stille Op. 15* (1913). From the silence there escaped into sound wafts of strangely beautiful

## "Victory Ball" on First Program of Stadium Concerts

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SENTIMENT of the southern plantation, or something akin, is to be found in Ernest Schelling's "Victory Ball," which was played at the opening of the Stadium Concerts at the College of the City of New York last night. The same feeling characterized "Lacoon," a division of one of the composer's earlier orchestral works. Like much other American symphonic music, "Victory Ball" has emotional moments that can by no possibility be referred to anywhere but the country of origin. Such gleams of individuality are precious and must never be permitted to go unnoticed and uncommemorated.

The piece has been well received by the American public from the time

but a political campaigner could overcome. The Stadium platform is hardly adapted for use as a forum. An orator is too far away from the semicircle of cement benches to be readily distinguished from other persons, though he hold a paper in his hands, and too remote to be heard at all, unless, perchance, he shouts. Or have listeners formed habits of indifference toward public speaking through the radio? And yet they take the formula of greeting, "Ladies and gentlemen," as a signal for general conversation? Veritably, every modern innovation in the way of height and expansion gives us new responsibilities of manners.

## "The Music Robber" in Cincinnati Zoo Series

CINCINNATI, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Cincinnati Zoo Opera Company presented, for the first time on July 4, Isaac Van Grobe's opera comique, "The Music Robber." The composer was at the conductor's stand, and was accorded an ovation. The title role was created by Howard Preston, while Forrest Lamont, Mabel Sherwood, Kathryn Browne and Raymond Koch were included in the cast.

The libretto, by Richard L. Stokes of the New York World, concerns an incident in the life of Mozart, and is taken from the actual circumstances under which the great Requiem was composed and first performed. The piracy of the manuscript by the Count von Waldsee, and its ultimate recovery are the central points of action.

To the score, Van Grobe has brought an unusually flexible and somewhat novel idiom. Believing as he does that rhythm is the keynote to the expression of emotion, and citing the examples of Mozart, Verdi, and even Wagner, the composer has employed as his basic structure the contemporary dance forms. While it is a mistake to call this work a "jazz-opera," since the entire melodic structure is conservative in texture, yet the continuous use of broken time, syncopation, and the blues gives to the orchestral accompaniment the zest of familiarity, and the energy of modern American life.

Nevertheless, the extraordinary emphasis which has in this fashion been lent to the rhythmic structure, and even the amusing experiment in the use of dramatic irony, which is called a quartette, "in the manner of a fughetto," does not entirely overshadow either the lyric sweetness or the harmonic finesse of the composition. Van Grobe is versatile and discriminating, and has adroitly avoided the temptation to override his entertaining hobby.

Thus far, the rhythmic experiment has been a success. On the other hand, when the test requires a wider grasp of emotion, and a triller expression of dramatic intensity, whether or not Van Grobe's idiom is sufficiently eclectic to embrace the full range of operatic possibilities, it is still a moot question. If, in the use of characteristic, and at times, even vulgar forms of contemporary music, can avoid the contempt which familiarity is held to breed, he may make an even more noteworthy contribution to genuinely American music, than this very promising first work. He may yet hear "The Music Robber" with a new meaning, and it is to be hoped that he will not forget that André Coeuroy has lived some years in Germany, that he is familiar with German music and literature. After all, he is a musicologist, and it is the duty of a musicologist to conserve the memory of even less important masters than Carl Maria von Weber.

The decay of romanticism, so loudly proclaimed by our generation, has, of course, thrown a shadow on the man who wrote "The Music Robber" and "Euryanthe." And it is

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## Commemorating Weber

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, June 27  
WHEN Carl Maria von Weber passed away in London on June 5, 1826, Richard Wagner had just reached his thirteenth year. Eighteen years after the young composer greeted Weber with some memorable words, and made the statement that Weber may be appreciated by other nations, but that only a German could love him.

Indeed paradoxical that one who had, from the beginning of his career, been the most cosmopolitan of artists, and who was one of the first in Germany to find exotic color in music, should become at the end of the greatest representatives of German music and that his importance should be confined to the country where he was born.

It was Carl Maria von Weber to whom the art of the modern orchestral conductor, in opera at least, is due. This ought to recommend him to many, for is not the conductor king of today's music? The artistic nature of this musician, who spent his early life as an adventurer, did not allow him to consider the sinistral arts which together produce opera as separated from each other. He was the first to see opera as "Gesamtkunstwerk." When he was conductor at Breslau, in Silesia, he always was at odds with the authorities because of his progressive views. They thought him foolish and impudent, which is sometimes the tribute paid by authority to genius. Afterward he was able to realize his ideas much more satisfactorily than in Breslau, where even his youth had been an obstacle in the way of artistic achievement.

Not content with composing and conducting, and unable to resist the temptation of writing down his ideas, which were strikingly new, Weber was too comprehensive, and his career closed before he was able to carry his work to an accomplished end. His fame is based on "Freischütz," which was first performed on June 18, 1821. It is perhaps the most national of all operas, enormously popular in Germany, later given in Paris, but now reduced to a great though limited existence within the German frontiers. It is true that it shares this fate with the "Fidelio" of the great Beethoven. For Weber has not the consolation of seeing any other of his works go beyond the boundaries of his country.

When, some years after "Freischütz" he composed "Euryanthe" he had left national music as a tendency far behind him. Here he proved to be the great initiator of the musical drama, though not yet breaking the bridges to opera. It was a very audacious enterprise. But, alas, it could not be carried out by Weber himself, who was so rich in ideas. He had to compose "Oberon," as he was obliged to support his family. All that he had written and initiated was

taken up by Richard Wagner. "Euryanthe" became superfluous by the birth of "Lohengrin," which could never have come into existence without "Euryanthe."

Everybody knows that even the principal characters are borrowed from this unhappy operative creation. For unhappy it was from the very beginning. Its libretto prevented it from obtaining success, and the music, floating undecidedly between two ideals, could not compensate for the weak points of the text. This music is romantic in the best sense of the word. The German forest, dark and haunted, had long confided its secrets to the imaginative musician who invented wonderful colors for the orchestra. He made nature speak and reveal its mysteries. He enriched harmony by a new chromaticism fertilizing the expressive side of music, and originated the shading of tempo and dynamism. But all this remained fragmentary work. Weber, who is considered the romantic musician par excellence, was the most "modern" of his time, for he was the first to combine literary and musical activity at a time when the shadow of a very isolated existence. Richard Wagner was fortunate to find prepared that which a long life and concentrated work permitted him to bring to the most brilliant conclusion.

Now we understand that even in Germany Weber commemorations have not been held in the sense of homage to the greatness of the master. The Germans may love Weber, but they did not show it. It was only his native Eutin in Mecklenburg that celebrated the anniversary in a worthy manner. Another century, and the traces of his name may be lost. If then opera as a type of art still persists, "Freischütz" may be a memory, but scarcely Weber himself. Are we sure that Wagner, at that distant time, will have preserved all his reputation? History is the place of civilization. And perhaps, though we, children of our age, are mostly interested in the music of our time, we are, from another standpoint, led to keep and to hold in esteem with all our strength the musical treasures of the past.

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AGRE res.	\$32,127,000	\$19,747,000	58%	104	93		8	7	
Loans, etc.	\$4,646,758,000	\$5,888,820,000	116%	111	115		10	11	
Res in state bks	\$5,009,000	\$9,181,000	31%	23	25		2	2	
Res in fed. res.	\$1,465,000	\$1,465,000	100%	1	1		1	1	
Res in depts.	\$10,890,000	\$10,200,000	11%	90	94		8	8	
Net dem depts.	\$4,027,728,000	\$4,864,676,000	121%	104	112		10	11	
Circulation	\$2,888,000	\$2,648,000	88%	71	66		7	6	
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AVERAGE CONDITION									
Excess reserve	\$5,165,150	\$5,743,650	24%	5	5		5	5	
AGRE res.	\$6,518,000	\$6,518,000	100%	1	1		1	1	
Loans, etc.	\$5,505,760,000	\$5,937,858,000	118%	114	117		10	11	
Cash in vaults	\$5,063,000	\$4,789,000	94%	94	77		7	6	
Res in state bks	\$2,845,000	\$2,845,000	100%	1	1		1	1	
Res in depts.	\$10,231,000	\$10,293,000	97%	28	28		2	2	
Net dem depts.	\$4,482,444,000	\$4,840,840,000	108%	104	108		10	10	
Circulation	\$2,861,000	\$2,485,000	87%	71	62		7	6	
U S depts.	\$2,212,000	\$3,290,000	51%	35	50		3	4	
DEBITORS									
2	4	7	10	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7
3	6	9	11	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7
4	7	10	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
5	8	11	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
6	9	12	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
7	10	13	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
8	11	14	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
9	12	15	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
10	13	16	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
11	14	17	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
12	15	18	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
13	16	19	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
14	17	20	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
15	18	21	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
16	19	22	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
17	20	23	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
18	21	24	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
19	22	25	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
20	23	26	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
21	24	27	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
22	25	28	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
23	26	29	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
24	27	30	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
25	28	31	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
26	29	32	124	122	123%	103%	94%	7	
27	30	33	124	122	123%	103%	94%		











# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The industrial crisis precipitated by the strike of the British coal miners and the direct threat leveled for a time at the established government by the calling of a general strike, seems to have emphasized in the thoughts of economists and students in all industrial and commercial countries the importance of finding a solution for the problem which coal, as a factor in basic industry and in politics, has presented. One thing has been made unmistakably apparent. It is that wages, hours, and working conditions in the coal-mining industry are no longer the concern solely of the operators or miners in a given mine or section, or even in a single state.

Until such time as other sources of energy are developed and made available, coal will remain the chief dependence of industry for its supply of motive power, both in the mills and factories, and in transportation. As the industrial dependence of the nations of the world increases with the interchange of products and the development of ocean transports, the exchange of the finished products of one country for the raw materials of another, and the readjustment of trade balances seriously disturbed by the war and its confusing efforts toward reconstruction, coal, already a national issue, so to speak, in England and the United States, promises to become, at no far distant day, an international issue.

It would be vain for those who may be inclined to view the situation complacently to imagine that the astute and industrious individuals who are commanding and directing the campaign designed to insure to organized workers everywhere a larger share in the products of their labor do not recognize the strategic importance of coal as a factor in industry. The realization that they do appreciate its importance has been impressed upon the people of Great Britain. Indeed, the crisis which emphasizes upon this fact brought about for some eventful days threatened the very integrity of institutions which, forewarned and forearmed, have withstood more aggressive overt attacks.

While plans evidently carefully laid miscarried, the agitating cause of the difficulty continues. Perhaps as an imminent menace its importance has been somewhat minimized. But in England, as in the United States, it remains a threatening and potent element of industrial, if not of political, unrest. What is to be the solution? The ready and voluble counselor says the remedy is nationalization. He has at his command many persuasive and convincing arguments to support his contention. But the methods by which this is to be accomplished do not at once appear. The undertaking is one from which those responsible to the people seem instinctively to shrink.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain has seen fit to declare such a policy. President Coolidge, if it is true, has repeatedly urged upon Congress the wisdom of providing a legalized method by which the production and distribution of fuel could be assured in times of emergency. But Congress has refrained, thus far, from taking even this initial step. For some reason, political no doubt, a policy of hands-off has been consistently pursued. England's method of subsidizing the industry is no more constructive than that day-to-day and season-to-season policy followed in America.

If it is true, as seems to be indicated, that the domination of the coal-producing industry is to be attempted internationally by those who seem to have been instrumental in bringing on the industrial crisis in England, then the challenge is to the constituted governments of those countries most concerned to control and regulate it nationally or by some form of international agreement or accord.

In his address at the dedication of the war memorial at Pittsfield, Mass., a few days ago, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General in President Coolidge's Cabinet, took occasion to warn those who are consciously violating state and national laws that they are a greater menace to the institutions which they claim to cherish and pretend to stand ready to defend than any European war has ever been. He did not, so far as appears from the published record, make any direct allusion to the Eighteenth Amendment or to prohibition. But there is no mistaking the plain import of his words. Addressing himself generally to the subject of law observance, he said: "It is quite the fashion of late to more or less openly flout some of the provisions of the Constitution and statutes enacted in consonance with and under its authority. In some newspapers even the advice is carried that the best course is to continue to violate the law until its enforcement appears so hopeless that it will be changed."

Mr. Sargent is not an alarmist. He is not pleading a cause in which he may feel some merely sympathetic interest. But he is in a position, as the chief law officer of the Government, to appraise calmly and correctly the results of the tendency which he observes. He does not insist that the power of those pledged to the duty of compelling obedience to the law be increased or extended. Apparently he does not believe that the remedy lies in this direction. In this view many are deeply concerned as he for the welfare of the country will agree. He seems to have little patience with those who are agitated because of the confusion over state and federal responsibility in particular cases, or the obligations assumed on one side and shirked or evaded on the other. He says: "Instead of being agitated over the assertion and maintenance of individual rights, of state rights, individuals and states are concerned in avoidance of their responsibilities; in the imposition of their duties and burdens on the general Government."

In this connection the pertinent observation is made that it is not alone in the matter of law observance that the individual seeks to avoid

personal responsibility. Mr. Sargent finds that in the home the tendency of parents is to shirk their responsibility for the training of their children, and that this is gradually being abandoned to and assumed by social organizations or some branch of governmental activity. He finds also that the old-fashioned local management and maintenance of schools is being displaced by centralized maintenance and control by larger units, "by a county, the state, and now by some proposed to be assumed by the National Government."

Aside from the unavoidable creation, in the pursuance of this policy of centralization, of an increasingly large army of federal office holders and employees supported by taxation, is the more harmful effect which is bound to follow the loss of interest by the individual in the conduct of his own and the Nation's affairs. It may be that a mistake has been made in impressing the belief, instilled in the youth of America for generations, that the government which has been established for them has attained, by some fortunate provision, an infallibility and a stability which are inherent. Gradually the people of the United States seem to have lost sight of the fact that they themselves are the responsible directors and dictators, and that the federal power is dependent upon its daily and hourly supply of potential energy, just as there must be behind the generating forces of a great power plant the weight and force which constitute its natural supply.

In an address delivered recently in New York, Louis Borno, the President of Haiti, paid high tribute to the good that has resulted from the treaty of 1915 effected between the United States and his country. "In no previous ten-year period," he said, "has Haiti made such notable progress, and at the end of the period the relations between Haiti and the United States are more cordial than at the beginning, while the confidence and respect of one country toward the other have become confirmed and deepened." Opponents of President Borno may take exception to such remarks, but it was obvious from the facts which were brought in substantiation that he was speaking the truth. The remark, therefore, is significant, inasmuch as it indicates the trend of the Latin-American policy of the United States, a policy of assistance without interference. Notwithstanding, this country has been seriously criticized in many Central and South American quarters and accused of imperialistic ambitions. Even the Monroe Document has been subjected to wrong interpretation, and the ambitions of the United States in Cuba, in Panama, and other sections of the Caribbean territory have been pictured in an unfavorable light.

The assurance of President Borno, therefore, came at an opportune time, for it was evident through a study of the tenor of his speech that he would not have been averse to criticizing had he thought adverse criticism was justified. He pointed out that it would be possible for the Latin-American countries to make themselves more self-supporting and economically independent of other powers, should they put their thought to it. It would be possible for them to build up industries to supply the products which are now purchased in the United States, but he said, "such independence is required only when the danger exists that one country will discriminate against the economic interests of other countries, that it will adopt unfair practices and harbor improper motives."

Instead of warning against any further commercial penetration of Haiti, President Borno took his stand in favor of still closer relations with the United States. As a matter of fact, he pointed out that at the present time 80 per cent of Haiti's purchases abroad come from the United States, yet the United States takes only 10 per cent of Haiti's exports. The great bulk of the foreign sales of the island are sent to France. This is a condition, President Borno claimed, that should be changed, urging that the United States should take a much larger share of Haiti's products.

Such friendly overtures should be treasured by all patriotic Americans. It is of such stuff that the peace of the world is made. A careful fostering of amicable trade relations goes far toward the bettering of personal relations, and that method will in the final analysis wipe out all basis for hostile criticism of the United States in the Latin-American countries.

How the development of better city transit facilities operates to increase congestion, instead of diminishing it, is a paradox for which Consulting Engineer Turner of the New York Transit Commission furnishes an explanation in the National Municipal Review. Tracing briefly the history of subway construction in New York City for the past twenty-six years, he shows by the records of passengers carried that the capacity of each additional line completed has been quickly taxed to meet the concentrated traffic forced into it.

In planning the original subway it was assumed that the route should extend from the narrow business section on the lower end of Manhattan Island to the thinly settled regions ten miles further uptown. When after a few years' operation it was found that the line was crowded to its full capacity relief was sought, not by constructing new lines serving business sections that were practically undeveloped, and residence districts sparsely settled, but by locating new lines through the already crowded business and home territories. The result has been a still further concentration of traffic in the downtown business district, so that 45 per cent of the passengers carried in 1925 originated in the eight square miles south of Fifty-ninth Street.

With better transit facilities into the congested areas has come a vastly increased supply of business buildings, mostly of the skyscraper type, accommodating many thousands of office workers. Each of these new buildings has

brought its swarm of occupants and circulating population, thus putting a further strain upon the transit lines serving them.

Two methods for checking the congestion that has practically saturated the street and transit facilities of lower Manhattan are suggested. One is the restriction of building operations in the congested areas. The second is to change transit construction policies, so that new lines will be constructed through unbuild business sections, out to unpopulated areas. Instead of following the crowd, and thus making greater crowds, Mr. Turner urges that an effort be made to decentralize a large part of the traffic that has swamped each new line. If the transit commission can bring about this change, it should be able to establish new business and residence districts that will relieve much of the present transit and street traffic difficulties.

Composition, notwithstanding the improvements that have lately been made in the curriculum of American conservatories and college music departments, seems to be left precisely where it always was. To speak plainly, it is left out. Not that it is ignored or forgotten in name; for courses in composition are scheduled and teachers of composition are listed in every prospectus. But there can be no denying that composition, as practically defined in the music schools of the United States, signifies at best but an advanced type of exercise-writing. The courses prepare students to take up composition, but hardly teach them to compose.

The state of the case is plainly enough shown in both practice and outcome. For the one point, American students who wish to become composers invariably go to Europe to study; and for the other, American achievement in composition, when placed alongside European, man for man and work for work, falls. The more interested Americans are in the native cause and the more concerned they are for its advancement, the more readily do they admit this situation.

Which is saying nothing whatever in derogation of the labors and accomplishments of the teachers of exercise-writing. But suppose a little bluntness not amiss in so great a matter, music is neglected by American directors of education. It is accepted, indeed, as a side issue in the popular culture; being taken cognizance of first in the kindergarten rote song, and last in the university appreciation course. It is receiving the best of pedagogical attention in respect to performance—singing, violin-playing and piano-playing. In a true view, however, being a vocalist, a violinist or a pianist has no more to do with the making of music and the establishment of a national art, than being an aviator has to do with the invention of the airplane and the progress of engineering, or than being a mechanic in steel has to do with the design of skyscrapers and the development of architecture.

As for the "How?" of the question, that must be for American directors of education to determine. But to judge from a straight look at things, a teacher of composition must be an active and acknowledged master in the realm of the higher art, whether he be a pedagogue after the technical notion or not. Students, when done with being told what Bach did two hundred years ago and what Debussy did twenty years ago, invariably look around for someone to guide them in saying what they have to say now. Nobody can tell them, or will pretend to, what actually to say. Nor will anyone formulate a theory for them, based on the tendencies of a movement, since music originates from individual artists and never from groups. The most anyone can do is to indicate where their powers best disclose themselves and where their ideas take on the most expressive form; and from general experience, no person does that so well as a composer who is himself talking to the modern world and being understood.

## Composition in American Music Schools

## Cairo: A Night Piece

I doubt if even the oldest inhabitant of Shariha Sheikh Maarouf, one of the streets in Cairo, would be so blinded by local patriotism as to call it peculiarly prepossessing; industrious it is, certainly, but attractive—no, nor even clean.

The Baluchi Secours (Robes et Manteaux) who show their social superiority by picking out Toeca in the evenings when the blinds are down for the night, are not over-scrupulous as to what they throw out of the windows. I myself plead guilty to throwing orange peel out on several occasions, to the awful excitement and disillusionment of the ducks, chickens and ramshackle goats that act as scavengers to the district.

If the wind is in the north, the chimney of the power house fumigates the street; if it is in the south, the incinerator of the museum is equally obliging; the odds and ends of the market in the Shariha Mohammed Haggag at the other end have a nasty habit of blowing down; the green grocers leave stray fruit and peel to be slipped on by unwary pedestrians, while the restaurants, without the least scruple, place large portions not only of their seating but also of their cooking accommodation on the pavement. Even the mosque seems to lack dignity, for it has no minaret, and the muezzin is forced to call the faithful to prayer from the street level standing at the door like a commissionaire outside a theater, generally disturbed by a troop of small infants dancing round him.

When my taxi stopped here, I gave a convulsive shudder, and repeated the address firmly, distinctly and emphatically. But the taxi-man was right, and finding that the house inside was spotlessly clean, I decided to stay and see what happened. As things turned out, I was glad, for it is a homely sort of street which grows on one.

If you take the trouble to come here at night when it is dark, I am sure you also will feel that the mystery of the East is not to be found only at the Pyramids or in wonderful gardens glancing lazily like French music, but just as much in the crowds of Cairo.

The shops are small in Shariha Sheikh Maarouf, and only one or two of the most high class, such as the Grande Bakery Liverpool or the Café Bar La Gaité, can run to electric light. Some boast of gas, it is true, but the majority can afford nothing more ambitious than the old-fashioned oil lamps, which are placed in the middle of the floor and which cast on all sides a stealthy world of shadows.

If we follow along the street the vendor of sticky drinks clattering a hachamale on his brass bowls to attract customers, we will see what there is to notice.

At the butcher, the baker, the barber, there is nothing much to report. Even the hat shop, as usual on the pavement, where the proprietor makes and cleans farthings over a vile-smelling stove which I at first thought was a sort of primitive communal kitchen, is quiet. The smithy, its walls hung with rows and rows of horseshoes, with a pretty decoration of super-horseshoes as a dado and down the door posts, appears more prosperous, as a mule protesting loudly is being taken care of.

Through the door of the dimly lit mosque we can see

some men at their prayers, unaffected by the shrill laughter from behind the lattices of a dwelling place opposite, but it is not until we get into Shariha Mohammed Haggag round the corner that things really begin to wake up. First of all, we quite literally run into a treble loaded with basins of a bright pink jelly decorated with what seems to be sticks of matchwood; the curious sucking noise comes from a small boy showing his appreciation by licking the bowl.

Such is the humble beginning of a series of cafes which runs the whole length of the street. They overlap each other so that the uninitiated finds it difficult to tell whether he is patronizing the Restaurant El Shark or the Grand Bar La Liberté, and it seems quite possible that one may sit in one and have one's "consummation" from the other.

This elasticity is caused by the fact that each establishment, declining to be cramped by such elementary considerations as those of space, keeps hung on nails in the walls a supply of extra chairs, which are unhooked as needed and placed out on the pavement.

There they sit in the gloaming, the workmen, amusing themselves after their long day. One of the cafes boasts a gramophone with some aged Arabic records, to which they listen eagerly, legs curled up chairs, shoes dangling precariously. At another the patrons listen to a story teller and his tales of Abu Zeyd the adventurous, or some escapades of Shariha Hassan, a sort of Arabian Tyl Eulenspiegel. At a third the pleasant buzz of conversation is broken only by the peremptory clapping to summon the waiter, busy inside the shop collecting clean cups.

All along the pavement one can see the large bowls in which fetira, the great dish, is being cooked, while the mere pedestrians are forced to walk in the gutter. Fetira is a most delicious concoction, tasting rather like golden sirup tart, and is usually decorated with cream. Another great favorite in the sweet line is kunafa, which in its essence is the same as fetira, except that it is very brittle, sausage-shaped and eaten with honey.

All along the street it is the same; a line of lights and a mass of shadows against the pleasant glow of oil lamps, a scene which makes one think of some picture of the candlelight school, perhaps by Gerard Honthorst.

What does it matter that the road when it is dry is almost intolerably dusty, and that when it is wet it is a regular quagmire; the children still play in it, the men sit chatting at their doors, the women go leisurely to the well and return superbly balancing their brimming petrol tins on their heads.

Your Egyptian is not affected by such things as the weather. What does it matter to him that he lives in a street which caused Achmet Rasim (whose manners are perfect) to say the first time he visited me there: "I don't think this is a very nice street." He is quite happy in his freedom from tourists, who if they ever notice the Shariha Sheikh Maarouf pass it by with a sniff and apparently forget that the proper study of mankind is man, not pyramids. M. J.

## The Week in New York

NEW YORK  
Homage for the asexual radio, in consequence of two court decisions just rendered here, may now be paid by the American public to its rightful patron, Prof. Louis A. Hazeltine, father and zealous champion of the Hazeltine Corporation, was established by Thomas D. Thatcher, one of the United States district judges in New York, as the humane genius who relieved the owners and the neighbors of the radio's howl and whistle. Though in the sudden growth of the industry the contributions of the pioneers were too profuse for each to receive his fair appreciation, the order of precedence gave the nod to the patented by Professor Hazeltine, rather than the invention of Chester A. Rice, his closest competitor, credit for ending the exile of the loudspeaker in the attic by making it fit for the parlor. This decision, together with an earlier one confirming Professor Hazeltine as the sole owner of his patents, ends the indiscriminate tribute being paid by the public for this particular achievement; a tribute the warmth of which can be judged from the royalties, which, to the Hazeltine Corporation alone, amounted between April, 1923, and September, 1923, to \$1,161,103.30.

The marvel of navigating an airplane over the 800 miles of open water and uncharted ice in a bee-line from King's Bay to the North Pole and back, which Commander Byrd accomplished with the directness of a flying arrow, has at last moved his pilot, the jovial but habitually self-contained Floyd O. Bennett, to make a speech. His previous expressions have found other outlets, as when on his return to New York after being extricated from the crowd by Commander Byrd and offered as bait for the newspaper interviewers, his response was a broad grin and a vigorous ruff on his superior officer's back. This week, however, he was induced to appear at the Wanamaker store here, where the polar plane, the Josephine Ford, was being exhibited, and to make a few remarks, the burden of his words being: "I don't hesitate to say that when we were at the pole, I doubted whether we would ever reach Spitzbergen again. I still don't know how Commander Byrd did it. It is the most wonderful piece of aerial navigation that has ever been accomplished."

Milk cans, which might have been thought to circulate too early in the morning for inventors ever to get bright ideas about them, have at last fallen under the ban of the efficiency era. The upstart gasoline industry, which boasts of not nearly so ancient a lineage, has furnished a model that the milk industry at this late date has consented to emulate. Transportation between the, as the economists say, producer and the ultimate consumer, the Borden's Farm Products Company has decided, will be expedited by substituting for the ten-gallon cans a fleet of 6000-gallon railway tank cars. Built like gasoline cars, they can be pumped full at the country plant, attached to a train, brought directly to one of the pasteurizing plants in the city and emptied there, almost entirely by mechanical means. With an interior construction of layers of cork and glass insulation between the inner and outer sheet steel, also, on the order of a thermos bottle, the cans can keep the milk at a temperature of within one degree of that at the starting point, so that the care of refrigeration along the way, as well as of hoisting the cans in and out of box cars, will be ended with the same stroke.

The subway strike in New York this week has served to give the natives a quite unexpected look at their city. The long intervening stretches between stations, which most of the inhabitants of Manhattan and Brooklyn know only by reputation, were seen in many cases for the first time, while some of the roundabout routes that were followed in the hope of finding the less congested streets took many citizens of several years' standing through parts they had not previously entered, even underground. Normally the residents of Manhattan and its northern neighbor, the Bronx, travel almost entirely north and south, and from work, but this week their ingenuity, combined with that of the surface railway companies, in extending the routes of their cars, has made many of them describe large figure 8's in using three or more street cars and a bus. The story was told of one conductor who, upon being observed looking with unusual interest at the landscape around Broadway and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, admitted to a passenger that his regular run never went above Fifty-ninth Street, so that the territory was all new, and, he thought, rather nice.

Current American writing of the popular school that demands a "manly" manner and invokes a few overworked titles and adjectives as a substitute for honest thought,

has shown at least one hopeful aspect to a veteran observer: the promise that it will shortly disappear. To Maj. George Haven Putnam, who, as the dean of American publishers, has the authority of a well-practiced eye in pronouncing on literary merit, it carries no appeal at all. It has, he commented this week on his return from one of his frequent trips to England, nothing in it of the quality produced by Lowell, Hawthorne or Longfellow; and though he said he found it spreading in small quantities to England, he saw nothing disheartening in it, for he felt sure it would pass like many another readily forgotten fancy.

The annual closing of public schools in New York City for the summer has been found by a committee of the Community Councils to leave the children with far fewer places in which to make use of the extra time it allows them for playing. Facilities, it has found after a survey of the whole city, are noticeably inadequate in several large and densely populated districts, and in some of the smaller ones they are most needed, 100 schools are particularly in need of additional grounds. The heaviest population of children in relation to the available playground areas, instead of being, as would commonly be supposed, in the lower East Side, is in the upper part of Manhattan, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth Streets, and between Third Avenue and East River. Here, though forty children to the acre is considered "congested," the number runs between seventy-five and eighty. In three other dense areas the shortage is scarcely less acute, and the Community Councils are pleading for more facilities so that the children will not be forced to do their playing in the busy streets.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter of the selection and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### European Sentiment Toward America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I am interested in an interview recently published in your paper, in which the person speaking, after his return to the United States from Europe, says the reason for Americans being disliked there is because of the Nation's policy treating with immigration, tariff, debts, etc.

During the past six months I have visited several European countries, and can truthfully state that, far from being displeased with immigration restriction, they are all and all consider that the United States has done the only wise thing. In Italy only is there the slightest opposition, and it comes from the very class America does not need—the class that thinks money grows on trees in the United States and that after a few years in America they can all return to Italy millionaires.

The tariff question has come up, and here again it is only individuals who oppose it, the wise heads and reasonable thinkers feeling that America has a right to protect her citizens and workers, just as they protect theirs. I notice that the more firmly America stands by her laws and duties to her own people and reminds outsiders that she intends looking after her own without foreign interference, the more Europeans respect her.

As for debt settlements, a creditor is always unpopular with clients, and I've heard no complaint anywhere except in France. France's attitude is largely the result of her finances, and there would have been no question of asking greater consideration of America, after America had cut the French debt in more than half, were it not that France's coffers are emptied as soon as filled, in carrying on the two wars she has been busy with—in Syria and in north Africa. R. G.

Geneva, Switzerland.

### "Dickens on Anglo-American Friendship"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was so interested to read the letter published recently under the caption, "Dickens on Anglo-American Friendship," and am wondering if your readers will not also enjoy a paragraph which I copied from "The Chronicles of a Wig Maker," by Willy Clarkson, and which appeared in the April, 1926, number of Pictorial Review. I read in part:

The last time Charles Dickens came to our shop was shortly after his return from America. Papa said he spoke often that day of how different he had found America from what he had written it down as. "Martin Chuzzlewit," and upon how a writer took his art by the throat when he tried to ridicule what he did not know. Boston, Mass. READER

## Mr. Sargent at Pittsfield

claim to cherish and pretend to stand ready to defend than any European war has ever been. He did not, so far as appears from the published record, make any direct allusion to the Eighteenth Amendment or to prohibition. But there is no mistaking the plain import of his words. Addressing himself generally to the subject of law observance, he said: "It is quite the fashion of late to more or less openly flout some of the provisions of the Constitution and statutes enacted in consonance with and under its authority. In some newspapers even the advice is carried that the best course is to continue to violate the law until its enforcement appears so hopeless that it will be changed."

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